The Bombay Gazette.

NEW SERIES. — BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1874.

[illegible] ZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] Rates.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 5 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] 0 2½ As. [illegible] less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS. [illegible] per Line. [illegible] above.

[illegible] Advertisements [illegible] for a considerable [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of not [illegible] relating to such matters as Small Sales, [illegible], Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings [illegible], Changes of Residence, Articles Lost [illegible], &c.

The scale [illegible] in any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ......Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line ...... 0-8 As.

Advertisements [illegible] will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment [illegible] in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences. [illegible]—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The Steamer "AV[illegible]," 2,000 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. P[illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st October 1874, at 4 p.m.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave Colombo	8
" Ratnagherry	[illegible]	" Galle	10
" Vingorla	[illegible]	" Negapatam	12
" Goa	[illegible]	" Pondicherry	14
" Carwar	[illegible]	" Madras	16
" Mangalore	[illegible]	" Masulipatam	17
" Cannanore	[illegible]	" Cocanada	18
" Tellicherry	[illegible]	" Vizagapatam	19
" Calicut	[illegible]	" Bimlipatam	19
" Beypore	[illegible]	" Gopalpore	20
" Cochin	[illegible]	" False Point	21
" Alleppy	[illegible]	Arrive CALCUTTA	23
" Tuticorin	[illegible]		

Cargo for Stations [illegible] booked by the Steamers on this line [illegible] for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, [illegible] and Malacca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at [illegible], NOWEE[illegible], and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BU[illegible], [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander J. Sh[illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th October, 1874, at 4 p.m.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSREH	18
" Kurrachee	[illegible]	" Mahomerah	[illegible]
" Gwadur	[illegible]	" Fao	[illegible]
" Muscat	[illegible]	" Bushire	[illegible]
" Bunder [illegible]	[illegible]	" Linga	[illegible]
" Linga	[illegible]	" Bunder Abbas	27
" Bushire	[illegible]	" Muscat	29
" Fao	[illegible]	" Gwadur	[illegible]
" Mahomerah	[illegible]	" Kurrachee	[illegible]
Arrive BUSREH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. P[illegible], [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandvie.

The s.s. BUSHIRE, [illegible] H. P., Commander J. Sh[illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander [illegible], will leave on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at 5 p.m., for the undernoted Ports:—[illegible], Ratnagherry, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, [illegible] Gate Street, [illegible] in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DAMODHER, [illegible] and Lukmeechund, and also at his [illegible] Bunder, [illegible], out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	£15	£4
Suez	[illegible]	22	8
Port Said	[illegible]	24	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	24	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-16
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARANA, [illegible] are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, GET DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection, and countersign and to TAKE DELIVERY of their [illegible] for damage or short delivery [illegible] will be admitted [illegible] unless passed by the [illegible] before [illegible] the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Parana.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A FELT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and securely packed without damage. Especially suitable for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. [illegible], HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

[illegible] and Gentlemen [illegible] to their New [illegible] recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY [illegible] THE LATE EARL MAYO.

[illegible]

Col. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Kumaon, N. W. Provinces.
[illegible], Almorah, N.W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible] in any part of India, price 23s. 6d. [illegible]

Sir,—I am happy to [illegible] in the highest terms of your [illegible] COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING [illegible] DURABILITY. [illegible] WORK IN THE HILLS AT [illegible] AND FOR GENERAL WEAR [illegible] WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, [illegible] Earl of Mayo constantly wore [illegible] recommended to him by Colonel [illegible]

Yours, &c., faithfully,
O. T. BURNE.

[illegible] His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE [illegible] and Oriental [illegible] Company's [illegible] will be despatched with H. M. [illegible] Mails:—

[illegible] to Southampton [illegible]

[illegible] to Southampton [illegible]

[illegible] Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked [illegible] through [illegible] Steamers [illegible] in the Canal.

Passengers [illegible] Ancona and Venice are [illegible] by every [illegible] by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy Baggage to [illegible] on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., [illegible] it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

[illegible] Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible] on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible]

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. S[illegible], R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the order's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th December.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first and second class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to do	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

TO MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., on Dana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on account and at the risk of the concern, the following bags of wheat.

372 bags wheat, more or less damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

TO SELL BY COMMISSION.

A fresh arrival of the following Dutch Provisions—Hams, rolled meat, smoked sausages, small sausages, pickled sausages, Bologna sausages, smoked beef and ox tongue.

For the above provisions, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY PLANT.

On TUESDAY the 3rd November, and the following days, at [illegible], Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Parell Stores Depôt, a large stock of Railway Plant, stores, &c., being partly unserviceable and partly new stock, the same comprising, a large quantity of old iron, zinc and copper battery plates, cart brass, iron and zinc oil cans, galvanized [illegible], telegraph posts, [illegible], a large quantity of Manilla ropes, paint brushes, English tin cans, oil feeders, funnels of different sizes, solar wall lamps, [illegible], painter's scrapers, best coppered sofa springs, [illegible] signal cases, Brigg's patent dressing for sheets, Smith's anvils, [illegible], cast iron weights, steam scales with planks and poises, [illegible] blocks, new iron chains of different sizes, coupling screws, bench vices, bench screws, cramps for carpenters, wrought iron buffers, [illegible] iron, saw-bench fittings, reclining [illegible], a portable engine with boiler, a large stock of Staffordshire iron of different sizes, cross cut and hand saws, monkey wrenches, shell augers, [illegible], screw augers, stocks, taps, dies, chisels, carpenter's planes, spanners, hooks, shackles, axles, stands for drills, [illegible], semaphore lamps, station bells, [illegible] gratings, railing [illegible], a large quantity of patent blasting fuse and powder, wooden [illegible] and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome [illegible], with console tables, splendid, 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers and Argand lamps, wall girandoles, [illegible] clocks, with vases, and table [illegible], [illegible] marble top [illegible] table, [illegible], best plated, rich crockery and glassware, [illegible], near the Jews' Synagogue.

On THURSDAY the [illegible] and FRIDAY the [illegible] proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cow. Price Rs. [illegible]

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

15 Cases White Nensooks.
6 ditto Print white ground.
2 Bales Grey Jaconets, 8½ lbs 43-44 inch
5 cases Oxford Shirtings
4 ditto White Cambrics
2 ditto Striped Regattas
1 ditto 15 ells Rubber Pipe, ½ and ¾ inch
50 American Wooden Folding Cots
8 Rolls India Rubber Beltings, 3, 3½, 4 and 10 inches

An Invoice of E. Letchford's Perfumery, consisting of assorted essences, [illegible] toilet vinegar, Brown Windsor, Honey and assorted Toilet Soap.

An Invoice of 10 and 12 inches plain hemispheres, 10 and 12 inches [illegible], star cut under dishes, over chimnies and cone chimnies with brass rings by Tucker and Sons, 4, 4½ and 5 inches, plain Albert Drops and Co.

7 Cases Black Prints.
2 " Plain colored book muslin.

An Invoice of Mechanical Toys, consisting of crying babies, ducks, dogs, cats, squirrels, rabbits, baboons, large and small panarama balls, &c.

A Harmonium expressly [illegible] by Soundy & Co., in good order.

By order of the Administrator General, sundry effects of the late Pestonjee Edulje Shroff, consisting of cooking and household utensils, several articles of furniture, wearing apparel, gold and silver Jewellery, &c.

Will be sold without reserve.

Dr. Chable's Medicines, consisting of bottles of Cough Syrup, Tonic Injection, Eu Virginal, Mineral Bath Astringent Depurative Syrup, Pots of Ointment and Pomade, Mr. [illegible] Lauvergeat's [illegible] Capsules, Dr. Gerandeau D. St. Gervais' Rob Laffecteur, Messrs Barry Dubarry and Co.'s Revalenta Arabica Food (quite old), and Dr. Antrobus' Hair Restorative and Dye.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Edulje Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazaar.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 27th day of October at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Edulje Shroff, viz. :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on Edulje Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. [illegible], and bounded on the north by the house of [illegible] de Rozario, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the public road.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Edulje Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No [illegible], and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east by a passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan and document a application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF CAST IRON CYLINDERS

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at the Mazagon [illegible] on account of the concerned unless previously disposed of by private contract:—

[illegible] Cast Iron Cylinders weighing 75 to 80 tons.

95 Large and small broken pieces of Cylinder weighing 45 to 50 tons.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, [illegible] Hill, the property of Surgeon General W. [illegible].

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, [illegible], cutlery and plated ware, cut and straw stem glass, [illegible] by [illegible] Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of a [illegible] dinner service, breakfast and dinner services with velvet basket pattern, [illegible] handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands, [illegible] the dishes, and tea and coffee services of the [illegible], handsome large centre-piece and candelabra [illegible] with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of [illegible] and the Wedgwood Company, pictures in oil and water colour, with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes very superior Brandy imported by a gentleman for his own use direct from Messrs. Rhodes and Co., London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo street, by order of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee and Hormusjee Byramjee Banaji, Executors to the Estate of late Dhunbaee, widow of Byramjee Rustomjee Banaji, a decree [illegible] No. [illegible] of 1869, on the Original Side of the High Court, against Nanabhoy [illegible], dated 2nd day of December, 1869, for Rs. [illegible], [illegible] the said decree executed by the District Court of Tanna and attached the said defendant's share in villages of [illegible] of Salsette.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of Sundries, viz. :—

Champagne glasses, liquor set, gilted table plates, bread plates, flat dishes, plated cruet and liquor stand, plated spoons and fork, ivory handled knives and forks, plated perfume vaporiser with perfume bottles, sterioscope with stands, sterioscopic views, fishing rod, telescopes, single and double-barrelled guns, [illegible], bookshelves, pigeon holes, set of China tea pots, China lady's working box, complete with beds, perambulators, &c.

1 Case of Patent Leather Gentleman's Boots.
1 Powerful Camera by Bland and Long.
Few Cases of Tasmanium Jams.
1 Case of [illegible].
1 Case of Envelopes.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, dhoties, &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirting, 6 lbs
20 " " 6½ lbs
5 Cases Turkey Red Handkerchieves.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Mahogany Cottage Piano
1 Large Chub's Treasury Chest
1 Second Hand Light Brougham by Waylett with pole and shafts complete.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 6th November next, at 2-30 p.m. The business to be laid before the Meeting is as under :—

1. Letter from Mr T. B Kirkham, stating that he will call attention to the Rules at present in force for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Corporation, and move the appointment of a Committee to revise and report on the same.

2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting (1) the transfers and adjustments made by the Town Council during the past quarter; and (2), the additional grants during the same period, recommended by the Council for the sanction of the Corporation.

3. Application from Messrs. Sassoon for permission to lay a level crossing over the Colaba Road from their new Docks to a siding of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation,
and Secretary, Town Council.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 6th November next, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. The Chairman of the Town Council will lay the Budget for 1875 before the Corporation.

2. Letter from Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, applying for the appointment of Auditor.

3. Appointment of Auditors for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation,
and Secretary, Town Council.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at their Registered Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions, viz. :—

I—That the Broach Cotton Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

II—That Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and Magnus Mowat be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 300, to be divided equally among them.

III—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, to be called the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, having a capital of [illegible] rupees, divided into 1,400 shares of Rs. 250 each, the property, movable and immovable, [illegible] business and goodwill of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer 1,400 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up, in the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, such 1,400 shares to be distributed among the members of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, in such manner that the holder of every Share of [illegible] in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, [illegible] Shares of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up, in the [illegible] Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, [illegible] Share of Rs. 1,000 each, held by him at the date [illegible] in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, [illegible] sale, transfer, and assignment to the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, be made subject to, and in further consideration of the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, of all the debts and liabilities, either actual or contingent, and of all the contracts and engagements of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, existing at the date of the said sale.

IV—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of the said Act X. of 1866 to Liquidators.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd October 1874.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied A GREAT WANT in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

15 by 21 inches.	22 by 25 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do.	20 by 34 do.

SUPERFINE CARD BOARDS,
FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

CARTE DE VISITE, MOUNTS.

BALL PROGRAMMES,
OF EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
STRONG, SERVICEABLE,
Specially adapted for
DISTRICT USE.

Length	3 Feet.
Width	2 Feet 3 Inches.
Depth	1 Foot 2 Inches.

PRICE Rs. 12 EACH.
TO CLEAR STOCK.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.
Rs. 7 per single dozen.
FOR CASH ONLY.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine Swiss Milk has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

OILMANSTORES,
BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
EPPS'S COCOA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—A quantity of OLD IRON, estimated at 13 tons, now lying near the Boling Bridge, in the Bassein Talooka, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at Bassein, on November 20th, by the 1st Assistant Collector.

A. K. NAIRNE,
Acting Collector.

Bandora, 23rd October 1874.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (250) per Share, on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made, and is payable at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUPERIOR ITALIAN VERMOUTH, FOR SALE, ex the Italian Steamer ARABIA. Apply to the Godown-keeper of C. GRONDONA, No. 9, Hummum Street.

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! PHOTOGRAPHS of the above can be had at Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S, 10, Rampart Row, at a RUPEE a Copy.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN, BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family [illegible] Fort. Address OMEGA, Office of the *[illegible]*.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, or FOR SALE, a [illegible] BUNGALOW, containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, [illegible] Bed Rooms, 4 Dressing Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Pantry, [illegible] with usual Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of the Printer.

NOTICES.

5,000 R[illegible] SECURITY.—The [illegible] aged 3[illegible] years, with [illegible] years' experience, [illegible] a situation of trust and responsibility is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, [illegible] CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, [illegible] and MANAGING AGENT, from and after [illegible] First Class Testimonials and the highest references given. Apply [illegible], care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. [illegible] McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—[illegible] HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. [illegible], } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss [illegible], }

Music Master—Mr. J[illegible]

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Hornby Row, No. 5, on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 3 p.m.

અલારખીઆભાઈ શેવજી.
ALLARAKHIABHOY SEWJEE,
Secretary and Agent.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TEN per SHARE, DECLARED at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held TO-DAY, will be PAYABLE at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 5th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd October 1874.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd of November, 1874, at 4-30 p.m., at the Company's Office, in Treacher's Building, to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Saturday, 17th October, instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000 IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which, £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment; the remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the Ordinary Shares to India.

It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months; but, if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES BARLOW, Esq., (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner, (Mellor and Tweedale) Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Bombay.

The Indian Shares will be 100 Rupees each, 10 Rupees on application and 10 Rupees on allotment. Further calls as above stated.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the temporary offices of the Company, Bombay, 5, Parsee Bazaar Street.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. CRAIK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further particulars see previous Advertisements.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......10 to 16	8
Overland	25 0
Warm	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from......	35 0
Dressing Gowns ....9 to	20 0
Pyjamas ...... } Each.	3 0
Oxford Shirts	6 0
White do.	4 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	8 0
Silk and Wool	8 8
Printed Cambric Shirts 4 to	4 8
Soun Silk Shirts	11 0
Under Vests ....3-8 to	6 0
" Pants .....6 to	8 0
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	3 8
Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8
Sheets per pair	2 8
Pillow Cases each	1 4
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Solid Leather "	40 0
Extra Large "	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags	4 8
Money Belts	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12
Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21 0
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling Do	4 8
English Feather	7 8
" Horse Hair	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	10 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	9 12
Linen " " "	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs "	5 0
Cotton Socks "	11 8
Warm do. "	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each...	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Nail Do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	[illegible] 8
Blankets ......each.	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from......10 to	15 0
Resais or Quilts ......7-8 to	12 8
Best Beech Overland Chairs from ......7-8 to	12 8
Umbrellas with cover......	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
" Mitts	1 8
" Mufflers	2 12
Pin Scarfs from	0 12
Sailor's Knot from	1 8

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.
BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

INK, INKSTANDS, &c.

	Rs. a.
Portable Writing Ink, per packet ......Rs.	0 8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours : Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each......	1 0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	3 0
Magic Inkstand for the Pockets	1 8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand, Black or Violet, each...	2 0
The New Double-spring Inkstand	8 0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand	6 0
Vitograph Pencil, adapted for marking on Canvas, Glass, and Wood, to be had in two Colors, Blue and Yellow....	0 4

PAPER WEIGHTS.

	Rs. a.
New Porcelain Paper Weight, each	1 0
Crystal Paper Weight	2 0

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1875.
SCRIBBLING, COMMERCIAL, OFFICIAL, METALLIC NOTE-BOOK, AND POCKET EDITIONS.

SUNDRIES.

	Rs. a.
Our Mutual Friend, a neat French Morocco Cases for holding a Pack of Cards, with Brass Scoring Plate and Pegs, complete......Rs.	3 0
Umpire Whist Marker, per pair......	2 8
Duke of Edinburgh Metallic Note-Books, size 4½ by 3¼ in....	3 0
Folding Nail Scissor	5 8
Patent Parcel or Addressing Pen	0 6
India Rubber Pens, per Card of 12 Pens and Holder......	0 6
Chinese Liquid Gold......	0 12

NOVELTIES.

	Rs. a.
Parlor Telegraph, complete. Apparatus, comprising single Needle Instrument, Battery, connecting Wires, and Instructions, in a box, small size......	3 0
Ditto ditto large size	5 0
Electric Bell, consisting of a Bell, an Electro-Magnet, Armature, Contact Breaker, &c., packed in a box with Battery and Cork-stirrer......	3 0
Ladies' Colouring Wand, very useful for Dying Ribbons. It can be obtained in the following Colours :—Magenta, Violet, and Blue, each......	2 0

THE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

The surface of the Weighing Table is made of Enamelled Porcelain (carefully framed and secured), on which is indelibly impressed and heat-glazed a table of the New Postage Rates. With Seven Indian and English Weights.

CASH PRICE—Rs. 32.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

	Rs. a.
CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000 ......Rs.	90 0
CHEROOTS, No. 1 per 1,000 ...... "	[illegible] 0
CABALLEROS, in Boxes of 125, per Box ... "	17 0
VEGUEROS do. do. do. ... "	18 0
"PRINCESSA" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 "	45 0
"CAVITES" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 "	65 0
Do. do. in Boxes of 100 ...... "	7 0
"CAVITE ESMERADO" CIGARS per 1,000 ...	[illegible] 0
Ditto ditto per Box of 250	18 0
" [illegible] do. CHEROOTS Extra fine Quality ...... per 1,000 "	80 0
"FORTIS" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 ... "	50 0
Do. do. in Boxes of 100 ... "	5 8
Do. CHEROOTS No. 2, per 12[illegible] ...	6 12

Mr. NEUBERG has been able to secure the importation of genuine Manilla Cigars, of the finest qualities through experienced Agents in Manilla.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

OF SELECTED TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

		Rs. a.
No. 1	Per 1,000	25 0
No. 2	" "	22 0
No. 3	" "	18 0
MANILLA SHAPE	" "	21 0
HAVANNAH SHAPE	" "	24 0

The above are packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 and of 250.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

		Rs. a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS No. 1	Per 1,000	22 0
Do. do.	Per Box of 250	6 0
Do. do.	" " 100	2 8
Do. do.	No. 2 per 1,000	20 0
Do. do.	Per Box 250	5 8
"LONG" CHEROOTS	per 1,000	18 0
Do. do.	Per Box of 250	5 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

				Rs. a.
DAWSON'S MUSTER	No. 1	Per 1,000	15 0
Do. do.	PRIME	"	18 0
THOMPSON'S do.	do.	"	18 0
Do. do.	No. 1	"	15 0
MADURA No. 1	PRIME	"	24 0
Do. " 2	do.	"	18 0
Do. " 3	do.	"	15 0

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DAWSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED,

	Rs. a.
PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000	20 0
Do. per Box of 100	2 4

THOMPSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED,

	Rs. a.
PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000	20 0
Do. per Box of 100	2 4

In adopting the plan of packing the above in small Boxes, Mr. NEUBERG believes that the measure will tend considerably to their EFFECTIVE MATURING, besides reducing the waste occurring during transit, through abrasion &c., to a minimum. The attention of Mofussil Consumers is respectfully invited to the advantages which this mode of packing ensures, and the favour of Trial Orders solicited.

A PARCEL OF SPLENDID
HAVANNA SHAPED,
TRICHINOPOLIES,

	Rs. a.
"PRINCIPES" per 1,000	20 0
Do. Box of 100	2 4
REGALIAS ELEGANTE per 1,000	25 0
Do. do. Box of 100	3 0

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing these Brands prominently to notice, as he is confident they have only to be tried to be thoroughly appreciated.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

		Rs. a.
OFFICE	Per 1,000	12 0
BURMAH	"	13 0
BABINGTON	"	15 0
SEDANS	"	17 0
LEISURE HOURS	"	18 0
DOLLY VARDENS	"	22 0

MR. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Manilla, Trichinopoly, and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably Reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi Duty.

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

		Rs. a.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ¼ lb. Tins		4 0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE	ditto	5 0 "
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE	ditto	5 0 "
HONEY DEW VIRGINIA	ditto	5 0 "

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

	Rs. a.
BIRD'S EYE, in ¼ lb. Tins ......Rs.	3 0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE	3 8 "
LATAKIA	3 8 "
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	3 8 "

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
In ¼ lb. Tins, Rs. 4 per lb.

COPE'S CELEBRATED RIFLE-CAKE TOBACCO,
MILD ROSE-BUD BRAND.

AMERICAN TOBACCO,
OF THE FINEST BRAND.

	Rs. a.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ......per lb. Rs.	3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW...... "	2 8
CAVENDISH ...... "	1 8

CIGARETTES OF BEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM VIENNA.

BRIARWOOD PIPES, OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS. Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes. Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),

CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

FILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2½ inch Rs. 54, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 90, in box.

Cue Stands for [illegible] Revolving Cues, ordinary Rs. [illegible], and rich inlaid from 6 to 10 Rs. each.

[illegible] Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with rubber cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, gives 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 5 minutes, and cannot get out of order, give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet, Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch,*" "*Malabar Itch,*" "*Indian Ringworm,*" "*Dadkur,*" "*Gutchkurran,*" "*Dharaj.*"

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel).
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved...	30	to	70
" ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
" and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	100
" ditto, ditto combined, in case...	51	to	[illegible]
" BOWL AND SPOON, in case	10	to	[illegible]
" FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	[illegible]
" PAP BOATS	16	to	[illegible]
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	60
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold Sets of knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... " 550 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surrotys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 35 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignionette or Liliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups &c. post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 24TH OCTOBER, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed [illegible], Surats dull, sales 12,000 bales; and to-day's closing report was again dull, sales only [illegible] bales of which 2,500 were Surats.

The official report on the week's business says [illegible] "Surats have been in fair demand but [illegible] offered, lower grades being rather weak." [illegible] private advices, however, have throughout [illegible] greater depression than this expresses, [illegible] below "fair" being, it is said, almost [illegible], and the fact therefore of Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee still being quoted at 5¼d. [illegible] gives the market the appearance of being stronger than it really is. At a low level like the present it necessarily requires considerable pressure to force down quotations, but that they can be supported much longer in the face of the heavy American receipts we are now seeing—irrespective of the excessive supplies already held in Europe—it is difficult to believe. This week's receipts amount to 132,000 bales as against 104,000 last year, making a total of 567,000 bales since the beginning of September, against 377,000, while the Exports to Great Britain are [illegible] against only 86,000 bales, for the corresponding first 8 weeks of last season. It does not of course follow that large receipts early in the season necessarily means a proportionately big crop, as an unfavourable winter might seriously reduce the ultimate total, but until that actually happens we have no right to treat it as more than a possibility; meantime in such a season as the present we are justified in interpreting the heavy receipts as an indication of the plants being in very good condition and likely to produce up to the fullest of their capabilities. Such a result would mean a crop little if any short of last, and if in addition we take into consideration the undoubtedly heavy supplies held in Liverpool and on the Continent, the probability of 100,000 bales more from Egypt and possibly an increase of 150,000 to 200,000 bales in India, there can be little question of the production having overtaken consumption, and the necessity, therefore, of a sufficient reduction in prices to induce the surplus being absorbed.

The following figures which show the visible supply for Great Britain on the 23rd instant, as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year, are worthy of special notice, as last year on that day the visible supply reached its lowest point, and a comparison therefore shows very clearly how we start the season:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	620,000	645,000	524,820
" London	110,000	111,125	208,580
American afloat	30,000	60,000	37,000
East Indian "	170,000	180,000	139,000
	930,000	996,125	909,400
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8⅞	8¾	9¾
" Fair Dhollera	5¼	5¼	6
Difference	3⅝	3½	3¾

The Manchester Piece Goods Market shows a downward tendency in sympathy with cotton, 7lbs. Shirtings showing a decline yesterday of 1½d and Jaconets of ¾d. per piece and Yarn of ¼d. per lb.

General Produce quotations are quite unaltered.

Reuter in yesterday's message says that "Money is in moderate demand," but whether this signifies any alteration in the market it is difficult to say. Judging from the character of last Thursday's Bank return we should say the position is unaltered, were it not that Consols this morning are quoted at 92⅞, an advance of ⅛, and French Rentes at 100, an advance of ¼ per cent., which are decided indications of greater ease. Bar Silver is still quoted at 57 13/16 per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has not quotably altered, but the tendency has been easier, the Banks being evidently more anxious to buy than sell at present rates. There is almost nothing offering, however, in the shape of private bills, exports being insignificant and likely to continue so for another month or six weeks at least, if not to the turn of the year, and against business further forward there is nothing in the figures offered to tempt sellers. The advance in rates, a few days ago, was attributable solely to the price at which Council drafts were taken up, and a very general feeling prevails that they went unduly high, in which event we should see a relapse to at least the previous level. However, that may be, there is certainly nothing here to support higher rates, on the contrary, the tendency is the other way, money being if possible more plentiful than at any time since the beginning of the Monsoon, and it is very questionable whether we may not have to see the lowest point in Exchange between this and the end of the year. To-day's rates are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼ to 9-16d.	"
Credits, 6 "	1s. 10 11-16d.	"
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.	"
France, 6 "	2/10½.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, rates are nominally par to 1/16 premium for demand and ⅛ discount for 60 days' sight. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues depressed, with few buyers, nominal quotations being:—Fours Rs. 102⅞; Fours and a half Rs. 105⅞; Fives and a half Rs. 106⅛.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombays and Land Shares are slightly higher, but Spinning Companies with one or two two exceptions show a further decline.

COTTON is very dull and nominally Re. 1 per candy lower for ready Cotton, but there are no buyers. There is still some enquiry for New Crop, and a purchase of 500 bales Ginned Broach, March delivery, is reported at Rs. 213 per candy, full pressed. The week's arrivals from up-country have been 3,670 bales and the sailings 1,7[illegible]0 bales.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at £2-2-6 by steam to Liverpool for immediate shipment, and £2-10-0 to £2-11-3 for January.

PIECE GOODS have been quieter and in less request to-day, but there is no change in prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. LORNE, 1,034 tons, Captain W. J. Butcher, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE ship SHAH JEHAN, 698 tons, Captain G. B. Harwood, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty passengers.

THE s.s. PEARL, 300 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on Saturday last for the Cutch Coast with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ALMORA, 1,714 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Mr and Mrs Lauffer and infant. For Mangalore—Miss Butler, Miss Heit, Miss C Haidecr, and Miss Baumann. For Carwar—Rev R Schenkel, Mr F Grapman, and Mrs Krause. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Gamble and servant, and Mr Jackson. For different ports—Nineteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. HUTTON, 1,628 tons, Captain F. H. Hodges, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff (August 4th), calling at Aden, Mucallah and Shahabs, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Capt Stepney, Mr and Mrs De Castro de Rosa, Mr Alexander, Mr Brito, and twenty-six deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Mucallah—38 packages sharkfins and 61 packages gum. From Shahabs—86 packages gum, 20 packages sharkfins, and 1 [illegible]. From Aden—545 packages gum, 10 packages aloes, 4 packages sharkfins, 2 packages almonds, 2 packages mattings, 1 parcel bedding, 1 case coffee and gum, 1 cask provisions, and 32 [illegible] casks.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Hutton (s)	Hodges	Cardiff, Aug. 4.
	Monte Video	Metairie	Mauritius, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Lorne (s)	Butcher	Colombo.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch Coast.
	Almora (s)	Gray	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Shah Jehan, Harwood, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Griffith	London, Aug 2[illegible].
	Clyde	Pottinger	(Port not mentioned, date of dep June 1
21	Lord Lawrence	Baldwin	Chandbally, Oct 20.
	[illegible]	Bailie	Liverpool, June 30.
	[illegible] Hall	Mesnard	Liverpool, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
21	Curlew (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
21	Carmarthenshire	Cocanada.
22	Tomby Condasawmy	Cocanada.
23	Malda (s)	Calcutta.
	Hindoo (s)	London via Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
21	Arcot (s)	Calcutta.
22	Orchis (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsee, s, 13 cases steel, Khimjee Doongersey.
Pernambuco, s, 54 barrels soda, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolkhina.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne, s, 2 cases bar soap, B. M. Panthekey; 150 drums oil & 119 kegs iron nails, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co; 25 runlets tar, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 99 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 34 casks beer, Rogers & Co; 200 boxes candles, S. J. D'Souza.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia, s, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Framjee; 200 boxes brandy, L. Bisille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parsee, s, 15 bales goat skins, Mahomed Abdool Rahiman & Co; 799½ cwts linseed, Kilick, Nixon & Co; 260 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 38 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Jetha; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 35 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotam; 150 bales rags, Damoder Harridass; 1,050 cwts gall, Luckmedass Damoder; 300 bales hemp, Dhurumsey Nensey; 25 bales hides, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Marina, s, 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara, s, 28 cwts T. shells, Rusnbally Aliruza; 95 bags coffee, 2 cases tea, 1 case pepper, and 1 case mace, P. and O. Co; 3 cases shawls, W. Nicol & Co; 1 case shawls, Safudin Goolam Hoosin; 3 cases shawls, Pyaddass Moosurdelall; 1 case shawl, Purmanandass Jugguttdass; 5 cases handkerchief, shawls, Morleedhur Mohunlall; 7 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchunder; 2 cases Roomals, Nagindass; 8 cases shawls, Sewnath Panalall; 4 cases shawls, Luckmedass Khimjee; 25 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 1 case shawls, Tarachund Ghansamdass; 26 bales orchella weed, Mooljeebhoy Gansjee; 32½ cwts cardamoms, Hajee Meetha Cassum; 8 cases chundroos, 5 packages chellas, and 45 packages cowdas, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 219 pieces and 1 bundle E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 58 bundles E. teeth, Capoorchand Cenjee; 12 bundles E. teeth, R. G. Momed; 74 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 100 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria, s, 22 cases bingda, Rusnbally Alirnza; 242 bundles sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th October, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 83.

CARWAR, 25th October, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind invariable, thermometer 83, barometer 29·95, rainfall 12 cents.

VINGORLA, 25th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 55 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT a General Court-Martial, assembled at Umballa on the 1st October, Brevet Colonel Charles H. Smith, R. H. A., President, Driver William Coman, A Battery, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having at Jullunder, on the 15th August 1874, been drunk. 2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Jullunder, on the 15th of August 1874, struck in the face Gunner and Acting Bombardier David Monro, of the same Battery, the said Gunner and Acting Bombardier David Monro being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; and further to be fined one pound; which sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 21.

Gubbins, Lieut, 2nd Cavalry Hyd Cont, on duty, from Bareilly.

OCTOBER 22.

Creagh, Lieut, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

OCTOBER 23.

Grant[illegible], Lieut, 1st Bat 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Moradabad.
Bell, Lieut, 13th Regiment N I, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 24.

Maitland, Lieut, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Peat, Captain, Brigade Major Sind Frontier Force, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 23.

Harrison, Lieut, 30th Regt N I, on duty, to Jacobabad.

OCTOBER 24.

Gwynne, Captain, 83rd Foot, from leave, to Sealkote.
Godwin-Austin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to [illegible].
[illegible], Major, Ben Staff Corps, from sick leave, to Allahabad.
[illegible], Lieut Col, 8th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.
Stock, Captain, 16th Regt N I, on leave, to Neemuch.

OCTOBER 25.

Phillips, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Allahabad.
Creagh, Lieut, Staff Corps, from sick leave, to Ajmeer.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 24th October 1874.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to notify for general information and guidance, that the Government of India has decided that rifles issued from the Ord Dept, to officers and non-commissioned officers, are not saleable beyond the regiment or battery concerned. (Mily Dept letter No 300, dated 6th July 1874. Bombay Govt Resolution, Mily Dept No 2626, dated 16th July 1874.)

The rifles are to be retained on the half-yearly returns of Ordnance stores; and on a regiment or battery, or officer of a native regiment, unable to dispose of the rifle to another in the same Corps leaving India, they will be returned to the Ord Dept at the usual valuation.

Officers Commanding regiments and batteries will in compliance with this order, include in their next return to the Ord Dept, all rifles which have been purchased by Officers or non-commissioned officers, and serving under their command.

It is notified for information that the Government of India sanctions the issue of cotton or serge trousers instead of cloth to the Schoolmasters of European Infantry Regiments in the year in which they receive serge frocks, with compensation for the difference in value between cloth and serge. (Government Resolution No [illegible], 17th October 1874.)

The Government of India has decided that Regiments going home this year shall take with them Snider rifles sufficient only for ten per cent. of the number of men embarking, the balance being returned into Ordnance Store as usual. (Government Resolution No 3900, 16th October 1874.)

The C-in-C is pleased to direct that whenever the Rifle ranges of Native Troops are so distant from the men's lines as to necessitate encamping for the day, or permanently during the whole period of practice, a Native Medical Subordinate shall invariably be present in the camp while practice is going on.

2 When the Musketry Camps of two or more Regiments are in the same neighbourhood, the Senior Medical Officer should under the orders of the General or other Commanding Officer detail the Native Medical Subordinate to attend from each Corps in turn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Majors W N Waller, 6th Brig and S L Forster, 12th Brig R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal Staff from the 7th instant:—

Maj W C Justice, h p late Depot Batn, to be Military Secretary.

Capt and Bt Maj G A Furse, 42nd Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp
Lt A C Spencer, 5th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp
Lt Spencer will also perform the duties of Interpreter

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Deolalee Depot—Lt T Harris, 66th Foot, to be Qr Mr, during the Trooping season, vice Capt Ross, appointed Paymaster

With reference to G O C No 358, 6th June, Capt C F James is appointed to the Sind District during the absence of Capt M'gaon, on furlough, or until further orders

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Lt Col G S Morris, Infantry, Asst Qr Mr Genl, 17th Oct 1874
Capt S S Jacob, S C, Ex Engr, Rajpootana, 17th Oct 1874
Capt W F Hume, General List, Adjt 11th N I, 14th Oct 1874

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindostani:—

Higher Standard—Lt F M Rundall, 49th Foot; St. H B Ternan, 66th Foot.

Lower Standard—Gunner Robinson, 1st Bat 6th Brig R A.

So much of G O C No 613, of the 14th instant, as relates to Capt W Scott, 12th N I, is cancelled.

Capt C M Erskine, Poona Horse, will join the Garrison Instruction class at Poona on the 2nd proximo, and will travel expeditiously, by rail and dak at the public expense.

The undermentioned Non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers are reported to have passed the examination required by G O C No 92 of 1868 for employment in the Public Works Department:—

Corporal Charles E Sparks; Corporal James Walker; Corporal Charles Veale; Corporal Isaac Young.

Gunner A T Sloan, 8th Brig R A, is appointed to the Commissariat Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

The services of Serjeant John Barton, Unattached List, Poorundhur Sanitarium, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General from the 1st proximo.

The following Recruiting Party is authorized:—

7th Regiment N I.

To the Deccan—1 Private to increase the strength of the Party authorized in G O C No 586 of 29th August 1874.

The following order is confirmed:—

83rd Foot—Regimental order, dated 3rd October 1874, appointing Lt F S F Stokes, to act as Adjt, vice Stewart.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Capt A F Stewart, 1st Wing Sub 22nd N I, for 15 days from date of departure, on medical certificate, to Surat and Gogo.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDER.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 21.)

The services of Lieutts F F R Burgess and E C Kellie, on special duty at Maldah, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept.

Mr Henry John Stedman Cotton, Actg-Registrar of the High Court, is, with the permission of the Hon the Chief Justice, appointed to act temporarily as Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal in addition to his own duties. Mr Cotton took charge of the office on the 22nd Sept 1874.

Mr J S Drummond is appointed to be Mag and Colr of the first grade of Sarun.

Mr F H Pellew is appointed to be Mag and Colr of Hooghly.

Mr J B Worgan, to be Mag and Colr of Rungpore, but to continue to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack.

Mr E H Whinfield, to be a Mag and Colr of the second grade.
Mr H C Sutherland, to be a Mag and Colr of the third grade.

The following officers are appointed to be Joint-Mag and Depy Colrs of the grades mentioned:—

First grade Mr G E Porter and Mr H Mosely.
Second grade Mr A P MacDonnell, M A and Mr W B Oldham.

The services of Lieut H More Molyneux, 37th Foot, on special duty, are placed under the orders of Col Trevor R E, V C, Additional Chief Engr, for employment as an Asst Engr on special works.

Baboo Gopee Nath Matey, on relief duty at Chumparun, is permitted to revert to his substantive appointment as Moonsiff of Bhagulpore.

Mr W H Verner, who was appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the second grade, under orders of the 14th Sept last, will continue to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the first grade.

Mr R Cornish, Asst Mag is transferred to the Burdwan Division, for employment on relief work.

The services of the following Covenanted Civil Officers, employed on relief work in East Tirhoot, are replaced under the Govts mentioned, viz:—

Mr W O Clark, Mr G L Smith, Mr E B Francis, Govt of the Punjab; Mr F C Gasune, Govt of Bombay; Mr H C Williams, Govt of the Central Provinces; and Mr E S Aikman, Govt of the N W Provinces.

Mr T E Dempster, who was under orders of the 20th Jany last appointed to act as an Addl Depy Mag and Depy Colr for relief work in Tirhoot, will revert to his appointment as Actg Extra Asst Commr; Mr Dempster is posted to the Southal Pergunnahs.

Mr A V Knyvett, Asst Supt of Police, on leave, is transferred to Patna.

Mr W H C Cornish, Dist Supt of Police, Jessore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The services of Mr J Patch, Dist Supt of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

Mr C Jennings is appointed to act until further orders as Dist Supt of Police, Rungpore.

The services of Surgn F R Swaine, M B, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

Surgn W E Battersby, Addl Civil Surgn, Chumparun, is allowed privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th Oct 1874.

Dr S B Lynch, Supt of the Alipore Jail, is appointed to have charge of the office of the Inspector of Jails in addition to his own duties from the date on which he relieved Mr W L Heeley.

Mr [illegible], Ex Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the [illegible] Division.

Mr W [illegible] posted to the First Calcutta Division, which he joined on the 5th Oct 1874.

Capt J May, Ex Engr, Third grade, assumed charge of the Sarun and Champarun District on the [illegible] Oct 1874.

Mr R Foley, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Bogra Special Division on the 1st September 1874.

Mr J Sheldon, Ex Engr, third grade, assumed charge of the Rungpore Special Division on the 16th Sept 1874.

Lieut T Wright, Asst Engr, first grade, assumed charge of the Dinagepore Special Division on the 26th Sept 1874.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 24.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr N Patrick, Depy Colr, Mirzapur, one month's privilege leave with effect from the 15th Oct, 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C Robertson, Offg Mag and Colr, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur, until further orders

Surgn-Maj A Gorden, Civil Surgn, Saharanpur, to be Civil Surgn of Mussooree

The services of Col G R Cookson are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his duties as Cantt Mag Bareilly

The following permanent and offg promotions will take place in the Engineer Establishment, Provincial Branch P W D with effect from the 1st September, 1874

Permanent, to complete provisional scale

Mr J W Alexander, from Ex Engr 3rd grade to 2nd grade

Mr D E R Noyes from Asst Engr, 1st grade, to Ex Engr, 4th grade

Officiating for officers absent on other than privilege leave

(The junior of each grade will revert to his position antecedent to this notification on any officer rejoining from leave of absence)

Mr F Fitzjames, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade

Mr T E Heaford, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade

Capt A T Fraser, R E Ex Eng 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade

Capt L F Boileau, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade

Capt C S Beauchamp, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade

Mr C J Sheridan, Asst Engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as Ex Engr, 4th grade

Lieut G N Bellasis, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr W Hall, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the executive charge of the Agra Provincial Division of Public Works, vice Mr J W Alexander.

Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Dist Engr, Sharunpur Sub-division, of the Meerut Provincial Division, returned to duty on the 28th ultimo from privilege leave.

Lieut D A Johnstone, R E Asst Engr, is transferred from the Kasganj Division to officiate as Ex Engr, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence on leave of Maj H H Jones, R E. Maj Jones made over, and Lieut Johnstone received, charge of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 8th Oct 1874.

MR. A. MENIST'S
SPECIALITIES.

12-LENS SHIKAR, MARINE, RACE, AND FIELD GLASSES. These magnificent instruments have double the number of lenses usually employed, and are of great power. They may be had of aluminium, bronze, Nickel silver, tortoise shell, mother o' pearl, &c., &c.

12-LENS OPERA GLASSES. Exceedingly elegant designs and perfect workmanship, possessing the utmost power and definition that can be concentrated in a small compass. These may be had as above also of silver and silver gilt exquisitely enamelled, &c.

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS. This instrument has been adopted by the French Minister of War, after a trial at which a large number of glasses were offered in competition: it is powerful, portable, light, durable, and moderate in price.

THE PATENT METROSCOPE. A powerful telescope for measuring distances by a simple observation, designed especially for military use.

MILITARY TELESCOPES. Very portable and of extraordinary power.

SILVER CASED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS. This Instrument is no larger than a Watch, and indicate altitudes and atmospheric variations with great exactness.

SILVER CASED PEDOMETERS. For ascertaining the distance travelled, either mounted or on foot.

SILVER CASED POCKET COMPASSES. Singer's Day and Night Compass, Gregory's Equestrian Compass, etc.

THE NEW PEBBLE COMPASS. Very elegant, sensitive, and durable, combining both a Magnifyer and Compass, may be had mounted either in gold or silver.

The above may be obtained from MR. BETTS, at his Rooms over Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
English Sporting and Club Letter.
The Oriental Congress.
Official Paper.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BERRILL.—October 22nd, at Khandwa, Central Provinces, the wife of J. Melville Berrill, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LANG—HAGGARD.—October 24th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Basil Lang, Barrister-at-Law, to Alice Sophia, second daughter of Colonel Haggard, Royal Artillery, Kirkee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AVERN.—October 17th, at Murree, the wife of F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, of a son.
BEGBIE.—October 19th, at Murree, the wife of F. R. Begbie, Esq., Lieutenant, 3rd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
LAFONTAINE.—October 21st, at St Thome, Madras, the wife of Mr G A LaFontaine, of a daughter.
SIMMONDS.—October 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles E Simmonds, of a son.
SELLS.—October 21st, at Ghazeepore, the wife of Arthur Sells, B C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATTERSBY—NEWCOMEN.—October 22nd, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. J F Scobell, M A, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev S J Burrell, William E Battersby, M B, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to Harriet Teresa, daughter of the late R Gleadowe Newcomen, Esq., of Gunerghur, N W P.

DEATH.

PETTIGREW.—October 18th, at Collegal, Mary Ann, wife of Mr S Pettigrew.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1874.

THE point left in doubt by the telegrams about the capture of Nana Sahib is, whether the identity of the prisoner has yet been clearly established. We do not attach much weight to the confession, which, since his arrest, he has withdrawn, for everyday experience teaches us that, under the exciting influence of one stimulant or another, men of diseased imagination readily fall victims to a morbid passion for personating great criminals. A stronger fact, in evidence that the right man has at last been caught, is the statement made to us by a well-informed correspondent that Scindia himself knew Nana personally before the mutiny, and has therefore been able to recognise him. We should be glad, however, to see this testimony confirmed by that of other witnesses, for so many years have elapsed since 1857, and the life of constant peril and anxiety which the ex-Raja of Bithoor has led must, one would think, have so strangely altered him, that Scindia may possibly have made a mistake. Certainly, if the surgeon at Gwalior is right in fixing the age of the prisoner at about 40 years, Nana Sahib has not yet been caught. In 1858 the Government of India published the following

DESCRIPTION OF NANA RAO DHOONDOO PUNT OF BITHOOR.

Nana is the second son of a Deccanee Brahmin named Mahadeo Bhut, residing at the foot of Matheran Hill. He and his younger brother Bala, with their sisters, were all adopted by the Peishwa Bajee Rao. Bala was Nana's right hand in executing the massacres at Cawnpore, and Bala Bhut, the eldest brother, whom the Peishwa did not adopt, also took part in the massacres.

Nana is 36 years old. His complexion is fair (of a wheat colour). [illegible] He is stout and of [illegible] appearance, with a fat round face, straight well-shaped nose, large round eyes, regular teeth, black hair, and [illegible] ing marks on the ears. He has the features of a Mahratta strongly depicted. On one of his toes there is a lancet mark. At present (1858), by wearing a beard, he presents a Mahommedan appearance. A servant with a [illegible] never leaves his side.

Bala's age is 28; he has a black complexion, crooked nose, round eyes, no front teeth; and is tall and lean.

Nana must now, therefore, be 52 years old, and it might naturally be imagined that care and privations, if not remorse, would make him look a good deal older than he really is. The man who was seized eleven years ago by Colonel Davidson and Captain Brodigan at Ajmere, on information given by Mr. Forjett, then Commissioner of Police in Bombay, bore in many respects a striking resemblance to Nana; and several witnesses identified him by the style and form of his features, one man, from Cawnpore, saying, "I do not know "any particular mark on his person, "but I saw him constantly at Bithoor, and he "is not easily forgotten: his face is much "thinner, his cheeks not so fat, and the hair "on his face alters his appearance. His stomach "is not so large as it was; but there is no mis-"taking his face, his eyes, forehead, and power-"ful voice." Dr. Murray, the civil surgeon at Ajmere, discovered the lancet-mark on the captive's right foot; but the Tichborne trial has made people distrustful of this sort of evidence. Mr. Forjett and other excellent judges were, however, thoroughly convinced that the Ajmere prisoner could be no one but the Nana; and there is nothing improbable in the supposition that another man was substituted for him on the march across country to Allahabad, for the substitute could run no risk, it not being the custom of the British Government to hang innocent persons. But, in any case, the account given of the Ajmere man's appearance corresponds more nearly with one's expectation of what would be Nana's appearance after years spent in wandering or rather skulking through Native States, than the story which comes from Gwalior that the surgeon considers Scindia's prisoner to be a man of about forty years of age. Even surgeons, however, are not invariably in the right; and we may hope to hear in a day or two, when the prisoner has been confronted with a number of persons who knew him well, that the real criminal who is responsible for the blackest crimes committed during the Mutiny has at last been brought to justice.

The circumstances of Nana's surrender to Scindia seem to have been extremely dramatic. We hear from Gwalior that some very near relatives of Bajee Rao's adopted heir have been living for some time past in Scindia's territory, and it is conjectured that the fugitive ventured to enter Gwalior in order to see them. Perhaps he may have had other motives; perhaps the recollection of how nearly the Gwalior Contingent turned the tide of English success at Cawnpore, and the signs of restlessness visible of late in the bearing of Native Princes towards the Paramount Power, may have tempted him to believe that he might yet have a chance of exciting another rebellion. We should hesitate to ascribe to remorse the impulse which at last prompted him to write a letter to Scindia,—modelled apparently on Napoleon's famous letter to the Prince Regent,—in which he said that, weary of his life, he had come to place himself at the mercy of the Maharaja. This seemingly desperate move may have been intended as a cunning stroke of diplomacy. Nana may have fancied that he could safely count on having some little sympathy shown him by a Mahratta prince—though the Mahrattas have always been as ready to fight against one another as against Mahommedans or Europeans, and Dowlut Rao Scindia at one time nearly exterminated the house of Holkar, and would probably have been glad to deal in the same way with the family of the Peishwas. At all events, Nana overreached himself. Scindia is too brave a soldier to make common cause with the most infamous of murderers; and, instead of allowing himself to be placed in a false position with regard to the British Government by the appeal made to his sentiments of nationality, he did not shrink for a moment from taking effectual measures to secure the prize placed within his reach. The force he thought it necessary to take with him in order to apprehend Nana shows that he feared there might be a disturbance even in his own capital if it were known what business he had on hand; but his plans were well concerted, and Nana Sahib and an associate—by one account, his brother,—gave themselves up without offering resistance, though they were apparently not without followers even in this desperate state of their fortunes. The conduct of Scindia will, we hope, secure for His Highness some special mark of favour from the British Government, for there can be no doubt that it will make him many enemies amongst his own people and that he has shown his loyalty to his ally at a very heavy cost. As for the prisoner, it is unnecessary to waste many more words on him. It would be absurd to suppose that he repents of his crimes, or has any feeling of remorse except for his failure to drive the English out of India. A man who could do what he did at Cawnpore has not humanity enough in him to repent, though we shall doubtless hear from him the cowardly excuse that he could not help himself but was forced to commit his crimes by the importunity of his followers. His fate will soon be settled; and, when at last he has shared the fate of most of the other leading mutineers, the English pilgrim to Cawnpore will be able to read the inscription to the memory of "the great company of Christian people" who were barbarously slaughtered there in 1857, without having his feelings of pity for his murdered countrymen and countrywomen mingled with indignation at the thought that the murderer had escaped a righteous doom.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER MUTINEER.

PRIVATE advices from Central India inform us that Sardar Khan, a cousin of Saadut Khan, who was hanged the other day for his share in the Indore massacres, has been recently arrested in the territories of H. H. the Maharajah Holkar by one of Holkar's officers. There is little doubt about Sardar Khan's identity we are informed, and he is about to be—perhaps has already been—made over to the British Agency at Indore for trial. General Daly is apparently having enough to do at present in gathering together stray waifs of the Mutiny whom it is nevertheless very desirable to have safely in custody. It is said that there are many more mutineers scattered throughout Holkar's and Scindia's territories, and as these places are becoming uncomfortably hot for them, thanks to the energy and sharpness of the Maharajahs Holkar and Scindia, they are preparing to get "over the Borders" as fast as possible.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

A [illegible] for England is at this moment the [illegible] conversation throughout the whole world; for wherever the fact is announced, that Nana Sahib, the archdemon of the Indian mutiny in 1857, is [illegible] lodged in prison under a guard of British soldiers, it will be acknowledged that England is to be congratulated on being finally delivered of such an enemy. Perhaps people at home will hardly appreciate the satisfaction with which the event is received in this country; but we, who have lived and associated with those who fought and bled during the mutiny; with those who were at the taking of Cawnpore and of the palace of the Raja of Bithoor, the hated Nana Sahib, and with those who could tell how they had seen those most dear to them massacred shamefully; we, knowing how easily such horrors might be again attempted, rejoice right heartily that a just retribution has at length fallen upon the most guilty of our enemies in 1857. Besides, the fact speaks eloquently of the grand position in which the English Government stands at this moment all over its Indian Empire. Just and wise in the administration of its own States, it is respected and imitated by those of its allies who are good rulers, whilst by those whose rule is barbarous and needs reform it is dreaded, and [illegible] by degrees [illegible]. The particulars of the capture of the Nana Sahib are still not known, further than that it was made personally by Maharajah Scindia, at Morar, Gwalior.—Catholic Examiner.

IT may not be uninteresting to our readers if we reprint the "Story of Cawnpore," as it was written by Captain M. Thomson, one of the four men who escaped from Nana Sahib's treachery, by swimming down the Ganges to the estate of a Zemindar, friendly to the British Government:—

On the twenty-first day of the siege, the firing of my piquet having ceased for a short time, the look-out man up in the crow's nest shouted, "There's a woman coming across." She was supposed to have been a spy, and one of the piquet would have shot her, but that I knocked down his arm and saved her life. She had a child at her breast but was so imperfectly clothed as to be without shoes and stockings. I lifted her over the barricade in a fainting condition, when I recognised her as Mrs. Greenway, a member of a wealthy family who had resided at Cawnpore, and carried on their operations as merchants in the cantonments. Upon the appearance of the mutiny they fled to Nuzzuffghur, where they had a factory, in the belief that their own villagers would be quite able to protect them from any serious injury. These precautions were, however, utterly useless, as they fell into the Nana's hands. One of the members of this family paid the Nana three lacs of rupees (30,000l.) to save the lives of the entire household. The unprincipled monster took the ransom, but numbered all the Greenways among the slain. As soon as she had recovered herself after entering the barrack, Mrs. Greenway handed me a letter with this inscription.

"To the Subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria,"

I took this document to Captain Moore, and he together with General Wheeler and Captain Whiting, deliberated over its contents—they were as follows:—

"All those who are in no way connected with the acts of Lord Dalhousie, and are willing to lay down their arms, shall receive a safe passage to Allahabad."

There was no signature to it, but the handwriting was that of Azimoolah. Sir Hugh Wheeler, still hopeful of relief from Calcutta, and suspicious of treachery on the part of the Nana, for a long time most strenuously opposed the idea of making terms; but upon the representation that there were only three day's rations in store and after the often-reiterated claims of the women and children, and the most deplorable destitution in which we were placed, he at last succumbed to Captain Moore's expostulations, and consented to the preparation of a treaty of capitulation. All of us who were juniors adopted the views of the brave old general, but we well knew that it was only consideration for the weak and the wounded that turned the vote against us. Had there been only men there, I am sure we should have made a dash to Allahabad rather than have thought of surrender, and Captain Moore, would have been the first to lead the forlorn hope. A braver soul than he never breathed.

It is easy enough, in the comfortable retirement of the club dining-room, for Colonel [illegible] to call in question the propriety of the surrender, and his cousin Mr. Scribe, in glowing [illegible] discourse of military honour and British heroism of olden times. Only let these gentlemen take into consideration their wine-and-walnut arguments, the famished sucklings, the woe-worn women, who awaited the issue of those [illegible], and perhaps even they will admit, as all true soldiers and sensible citizens have done, that there remained nothing better for our leaders to do than to hope the best from an honourable capitulation.

The whole of that 23rd of June the enemy ceased firing upon us. While the deliberations were going on, Mrs. Greenway [illegible] in my piquet, [illegible] all the time eager to return to her little children, whom her [illegible] captor had retained as hostages. She was interrogated particularly as to the treatment she had received, and gave distressing details of their cruelty. They had [illegible] only a most starving allowance of chupatties and water; stripped her of all her clothing but a gown, and had pulled her earrings out through the flesh. She cried most bitterly while enumerating her wrongs, though she most explicitly affirmed that no indignities or abuse had molested her honour. She returned at night to the Nana's camp, bearing the message that the General, Sir Hugh Wheeler, was in deliberation as to the answer that should be sent. Soon after Mrs Greenway had left Captain Moore reached my piquet with the intelligence that we were about to treat with the enemy. I passed the word to the native officer, stationed nearest to us, and presently Azimoolah made his appearance; he was accompanied by Juwallah Pershaud, the brigadier of the Nana's cavalry. These two came to within about two hundred yards of my barrack, and Captain Moore and Whiting, and Mr. Roche, postmaster of Cawnpore, went out to arrange the terms of the capitulation. The conditions for which our representatives stipulated, were honourable surrender of our shattered barracks and free exit under arms, with sixty rounds of ammunition per man; carriages to be provided for the conveyance of the wounded, the women and the children; boats furnished with flour to be ready at the ghaut. Some of the native party added to the remark about supplying us with flour, "We will give you sheep and goats also."

Azimoolah engaged to take these written proposals to the Nana, and the same afternoon they were sent back by a sowar, with the verbal message that the Nana agreed to all the conditions, and that the cantonments were to be evacuated the same night. This was utterly impossible, and the treaty was immediately returned with an intimation that our departure must be delayed till the morrow. The sowar came back to us once more, and Captain Whiting and I went out to meet him, when he informed us that the Nana was inflexible in his determinations that we should instantly evacuate, and that if we hesitated his guns would open upon us again; and moreover he bade us remember that he was thoroughly acquainted with our impoverished condition, he knew that our guns were shattered, and if he did renew the bombardment, we must all certainly be killed. To all this Whiting replied we should never be afraid of their entering the intrenchment, as we had repelled their repeated attempts to do this, and even if they should succeed in overpowering us, we had men always ready at the magazines to blow us all up together. The sowar returned to the Nana, and by and by he came out to us again, with the verbal consent that we should delay the embarkation until the morning. Mr. Todd now volunteered to take the document across to the Sevadah Kothi, the Nana's residence, and after about an absence of half an hour, he returned with the treaty of capitulation signed by the Nana. Mr. Todd said that he was courteously received, and that no hesitation was made in giving the signature, which, in point of fact, left the covenant as worthless as it possibly could be. I narrate all these details, to exonerate General Wheeler and Captain Moore from any suspicion of having overlooked precautions that might be supposed to give security to their proceedings. Three men were sent from the hostile camp into our intrenchment to remain there the whole night as hostages for the Nana's good faith. One of them was the beforenamed Juwallah Pershad; there is little doubt that this rogue was in possession of a perfect programme of the projected plans for the morrow. He was one of the Bithoor retainers and had now become a very considerable personage, having floated on the tide of mutiny to high military command in the ranks of the rebel army. Juwallah condoled in most eloquent language with Sir Hugh Wheeler upon the privations he had undergone, and said that it was a sad affair at his time of life for the general to suffer so much; and that after he had commanded sepoy regiments for so many years, it was a shocking thing they should turn their arms against him. He, Juwallah, would take care that no harm should come to any of us on the morrow; and his companions used language of the same kind both for its obsequiousness and falsity. Before sunset our shattered guns were formally made over to the Nana, and a company of artillery stood at them the whole night; some of them, men who had been drilled at the same guns on the service of the Honourable East India Company. A committee was next appointed consisting of Captain Athill Turner and Lieutenants Delafosse and [illegible], to go down to the river and see if the boats were in readiness for our reception. An escort of native cavalry was sent to conduct them to the ghaut. They found about forty boats moored and apparently ready for departure, some of them roofed, and others undergoing that process. These were the large upcountry boats, so well known to all Indians. The committee saw also the apparent victualling of some of the boats, as in their presence a show of furnishing them with supplies was made, though before the morning there was not left in any of them a sufficient meal for a rat. Our delegates returned to us without the slightest molestation, though I afterwards gathered that Captain Turner was made very uneasy by the repetition of the word battle (massacre), which he overheard passing from man to man by some of the 56th Native Infantry who were present on the river's bank.

During the night some sleepy sentry of theirs, in barrack No. 1, dropped his musket, and so caused its discharge. I suppose that at their head quarters this was taken to be firing on our part, for they instantly opened with musketry and artillery all round us, as rapidly as they could load repeating the volley. We did not answer them with a single cartridge, but stood at our posts prepared for an attack. Juwallah sent for one of the sepoys in barrack No. 1, and upon discovering the cause of the commotion, despatched a quieting communication to his uneasy principals. Notwithstanding this interruption, that night was by far the best we had had for a month. With a pillow of brickbats, made comfortable by extreme fatigue and prolonged suspense, and with a comfortable [illegible] having done all that he could, or that his country could require, many a poor fellow slept that night, only less soundly than he did on the following one. The well had been besieged on the cessation of the enemy's fire, and draught after draught was swallowed; and though the debris of mortar and bricks had made the water cloudy, it was more delicious than nectar. It was not given out by thimblefuls that night. Double rations of chupatties and dhal were served round, though the degree of confidence that was given each other by the contracting parties will be tolerably evident from the fact that no decent food was begged or bought on our side, nor was it offered or given on the other. There was a slightly visible change for the better in the countenances of the women, though some of them gave expression to their suspicions with such inquiries as these: "Do you think it will be all right to-morrow?" "Will they really let us go down to Allahabad in safety?" The majority assumed a tone of cheerfulness, and comforted one another with the prospects of rescue. Such, however, was the extreme depression of both mind and body, that any alternative seemed preferable to the prolonged murder of the siege. The children, at least, were cheerful. They had had the [illegible] the moment more liberally supplied than for a long time past, and at midnight all was silent; men, women, and children, all sleeping. After such an acclimatisation of [illegible] to incessant bombardment, the stillness was actually painful. In that silence the angel of death hovered over many [illegible] there. The jackal took the opportunity offered to prowl among the animal remains about the intrenchment, without alarm from the guns; and day [illegible] over their [illegible]. There are some parties who have to thank the sepoys for [illegible] 1857.

It was a [illegible] spectacle which the opening morning of the 27th [illegible]. All the activities of [illegible] every side. Men and women were loading themselves with what each thought most precious. Hurried [illegible] of sympathy were uttered [illegible] the wounded, and many a [illegible] away, [illegible] for deliberation [illegible] short, and the power to carry limited indeed. Little relics of jewellery were secreted by some, in the tattered rags of their dress. A few were busily occupied in digging up boxes from the ruins of the buildings, the boxes containing plate and other valuables. Some cherished a Bible or a Prayer-book; others bestowed all their care upon the heirlooms which the dead had entrusted to their keeping to be transferred to survivors at home. The able bodied men possessed themselves with all the ammunition which they could carry till they were walking magazines.

Not a few looked down that well and thought of the treasures consigned to its keeping. Some would have [illegible] been amongst them even here. Here a party faced the outside of the barrack-wall, and gazed at the brick-work, all honey-combed with shot. There a little group lent kindly aid to bind up and secure the clothing that could scarcely be made to hold together. Never, surely, was there such an emaciated, ghostly party of human beings as we. There were women who had been beautiful now stripped of every personal charm, some with some without gowns; fragments of finery were made available no longer for decoration but decorum; officers in tarnished uniforms, rent and wretched, and with nondescript mixtures of apparel, more or less insufficient in all. There were few shoes, fewer stockings and scarcely any shirts; these had all gone for bandages to the wounded. After an hour or two of this busy traffic the elephants and palanquins made their appearance at Ashe's battery. Water was the only cordial we could give to the wounded, but this they eagerly and copiously drank. No rations were served out before starting, nor was any ceremony, or religious service of any kind observed. Sixteen elephants and between seventy and eighty palanquins composed the van of the mournful procession, and more than two hundred sufferers had thus to be conveyed down the river. The advance guard, consisting of some men of the 32nd Regiment, led by Captain Moore, had to return for a second instalment of those who were unable to walk the single mile to the Ghaut. Not a sepoy accompanied us, we loaded and unloaded the burdens ourselves; and the most cautious handling caused much agony to our disabled ones. They would have been objects for intense pity, and subjects of great pain, with all the relief that hospital science could have devised for their attention, but our rude and unaided efforts must have caused them greatly aggravated torture.

The women and children were put on the elephants, and into bullock carts; the able bodied walked down indiscriminately, after the advance had gone. Immediately after the exit of the first detachment, the place was thronged with sepoys. "Give me that musket," placing his hand upon the weapon as if about to take it. "You shall have its contents, if you please, but not the gun," was the reply; the proposal not having been accepted, the insulted Briton walked off, it was the only semblance of an interruption to our departure.

The sepoys were loud in their expression of astonishment that we had withstood them so long, and said that it was utterly unaccountable to them. We told them that had it not been for the failure of our food, we should have held the place to the last man. I asked one of them whom I recognised as having belonged to my own regiment, how many they had lost; and he told me from eight hundred to a thousand. I believe this estimate to have been under, rather than over the mark. Inquiries were made by many after their old officers whom they had missed, and they appeared much distressed at hearing of their deaths. Such discrepancies of character will possibly mystify the [illegible] mind, but they are indigenous to the [illegible]. I enquired of another sepoy of the 53rd, "Are we to go to Allahabad without molestation?" He affirmed that such was his firm belief; and I do not suppose that the contemplated massacre had been divulged beyond the Council of its [illegible] projectors. Poor old Sir Hugh Wheeler, his lady and daughter, walked down to the boats, the rear was brought up by Major Vibart, who was the last officer in the intrenchment. Some of the rebels who had served in this officer's regiment insisted on carrying out the property which belonged to him. They loaded a bullock cart with boxes and escorted the Major's wife and family down to the boats, with the most profuse demonstrations of respect. When we reached the place of embarkation, all of us, men and women, as well as the bearers of the wounded and children, had to wade knee-deep through the water to get into the boats, as not a single plank was provided to serve for a gangway. It was nine o'clock a.m. when the last boat received her complement. And now I have to attempt to portray one of the most brutal [illegible] the history of the human race has recorded, [illegible] by the most reckless cruelty and monstrous cowardice.

The boats were about thirty feet long and twelve feet across the thwarts, and over-crowded with their freight. They were flat down on the sand banks, with about two feet of water rippling around them. We might and ought to have demanded an embarkation in deeper water, but in the hurry of our departure, this had been overlooked. If the rainy season had commenced while we were intrenched, our mud wall would have been entirely washed away and grievous epidemics [illegible] added to the long catalogue of our calamities. While the siege lasted, we were always dreading the approach of the rains,—now, alas! we mourned their absence, for the Ganges was at its lowest. Captain Moore had told us that no attempt at anything like order or progress would be made in the departure, but when all were aboard, we were to push off as quickly as possible, and make for the other side of the river, where orders would be given for our further direction. As soon as Major Vibart had stepped into his boat, "Off" was the word, but at a signal from the shore, the native boatmen, who numbered eight and a coxswain to each boat, all jumped over and waded to the shore. We fired into them immediately, but the majority of them escaped, and are now plying their old trade in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore. Before they quitted us, these men had contrived to secrete burning charcoal in the thatch of most of the boats. Simultaneously with the departure of boatmen the identical troopers who had escorted Major Vibart to the Ghaut opened upon us with their carbines. As well as the confusion, caused by the burning of the boats, would allow, we returned the fire of these horsemen, who were about fifteen or sixteen in number, but they retired immediately after the volley they had given us.

Those of us who were not disabled by wounds, now jumped out of the boats, and endeavoured to push them afloat, but alas! most of them were utterly immoveable. Now, from ambush, in which they were concealed all along the banks, it seemed that thousands of men fired upon us; besides four nine-pounders, carefully masked and pointed to the boats, every bush was filled with sepoys.

There are two or three houses close down by the river in this place, one of them formerly known as the [illegible] mess-house, a second the residence of Captain Jenkins, and a third now in the occupancy of the station-chaplains. These were filled with our murderers, and the last of them held two of the guns. The scene which followed this manifestation of the internal treachery of our assassins is one that beggars all description. Some of the boats presented a broadside to the guns, others were raked from stem to stern by the shot. Volumes of smoke from the thatch somewhat veiled the full extent of the horrors of that morning. All who could move were speedily expelled from the boats by the heat of the flames. Alas! the wounded were burnt to death; one mitigation only there was to their horrible fate—the flames were terrifically fierce, and their intense sufferings were not protracted. Wretched multitudes of women and children crouched behind the boats, or waded out into deeper water and stood up to their chins in the river to lessen the probability of being shot. Meanwhile Major Vibart's boat, being of lighter draft than some, had got off and was drifting down the stream, her thatched roof unburnt. I threw into the Ganges my father's Ghuznee medal, and my mother's portrait, all the property I had left, determined that they should only have my life for a prey; and with one final shudder at the devilry enacting upon that bank, and which it was impossible to mitigate by remaining any longer in its reach, I struck out, swimming for the retreating boat. There were a dozen of us beating the water for life; close by my side there were two brothers, Ensign Henderson (56th Native Infantry) and his brother, who had but recently come out to India. They both swam well for some distance, when the younger became weak, and although we encouraged him to the utmost, he went down in our sight, though not within our reach; presently, his survivor, J W Henderson, was struck on the head by a grapeshot. He put the disabled arm over my shoulder, and with one arm each, we swam to the boat, which by this time had stranded on a bank close to the Oude side of the river. We were terribly exhausted when Capt Whiting pulled us in; and had it not been for the sandbank, we must have perished. All of the other swimmers sank through exhaustion, or were shot in the water, except Lieut Harrison, of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and Private Murphy, 84th Regiment. Harrison had left one of the boats in company with a number of passengers, and by wading they reached a small island, about two hundred yards from the shore. While I was swimming past this islet, I saw three sowars of Cavalry who had also waded from the Cawnpore bank:—One of them cut down one of our women with his tulwar, and then made off for Harrison, who received him with a charge from his revolver, and waited for the second man, whom he despatched in like manner, whereupon the third took to the water on the shore side of the islet, and Harrison, plunging in on the river side, swam to Vibart's boat. While I was swimming, a second boat got away from the Ghaut, and while drifting, was struck by a round shot below the watermark, and was rapidly filling, when she came alongside, and we took off the survivors of her party. Now the crowded state of our poor ark left little room for working her. Her rudder was shot away; we had no oars, for these had all been thrown overboard by the treacherous boatmen, and the only implements that could be brought into use, were a spar or two, and such pieces of wood as we could in safety tear away from the sides. Grape and round shot flew about us from either bank of the river, and shells burst constantly on the sandbanks in our neighbourhood. Alternately stranding and drifting, we were often within a hundred yards of the guns on the Oude side of the river, and saw them load, prime, and fire into our midst. Shortly after midday we got out of range of their great guns; the sandy bed of the river bank had disabled their artillery-bullocks, but they chased us the whole day, firing in volleys of musketry incessantly. On that 27th of June we lost, after the escape of the boat, Captain Moore, Lieutenants Ashe, Bolton, Burney, and Glanville, besides many others, whose names I did not know. Captain Moore was killed while attempting to push off the boat,—A ball pierced him in the region of the heart; Ashe and Bolton died in the same manner. Burney and Glanville were carried off by one round-shot, which also shattered Lieutenant Fagan's leg to such an extent, that from the knee downwards it was only held together by sinews. His sufferings were frightful, but he behaved with wonderful patience. I had a great regard for him, as he and I were griffs together at Benares. Just after I had been pulled into the boat, Mrs. Swinton, who was a relative of Lieut. Jervis of the Engineers, was standing up in the stern, and, having been struck by a round shot, fell over board and sank immediately. Her poor little boy, six years old, came up to me and said, "Mamma has fallen overboard." I endeavoured to comfort him, and told him mamma would not suffer any more pain. The little fellow [illegible] why are they firing upon us? [illegible] leave off?" I never saw the child after that, and I suppose that he soon shared his mother's fate.

The horrors of the lingering [illegible] would have ceased [illegible] had taken nothing before starting [illegible] Ganges was all that passed our [illegible] shrieks, and groans.

The wounded and the dead were [illegible] in the bottom of the boat to [illegible]

In the [illegible] of that day, [illegible] deliberately [illegible] side of my [illegible] by the wound [illegible] overboard [illegible] the men when [illegible] distance that we accomplished [illegible] we stranded, and as all our efforts [illegible] were in vain, we resolved to [illegible] till nightfall, in the hope that [illegible] we might be able to get [illegible] craft sufficiently [illegible] down the stream, in the [illegible] providentially [illegible] within a yard or two.

At eight [illegible] fastened to them to ignite, it [illegible] and this precaution we were, [illegible] dislodge and throw overboard [illegible] getting adrift, the work of pushing [illegible] as we did in [illegible] and although [illegible] midnight [illegible]

When the morning broke [illegible] pursuers, [illegible] given up the chase. [illegible] miles in the entire night, [illegible] scarcely be said to have [illegible] some natives [illegible] who [illegible] to go [illegible]

[illegible] assistance [illegible] a native boat [illegible] his [illegible] (a cooking pot, [illegible] everywhere with them) as a [illegible] ry; but we saw no more of [illegible] our messenger that [illegible] Nuzzuffghur, two miles further [illegible] Ram Buksh of Doweriakhera, a [illegible] Oude side, had engaged that he would [illegible] to escape his territory. Captain Whiting [illegible] his pencil a brief statement of our [illegible] all hope, put the scrap of paper into a [illegible] into the river. At 2 P.M. we stranded [illegible] they opened on us with musketry. [illegible] shot through one arm on the previous day, nevertheless he got out, and while helping to push off [illegible] was shot through the other arm. Captain [illegible] had his legs smashed. Captain Whiting was killed. Lieutenant Quin was shot through the arm; Captain Seppings through the arm; Mrs. Seppings through the thigh. Lieut Harrison was shot dead. I took off his rings and gave them to Mrs Seppings, as I thought the women might perhaps excite some commiseration, and that if any of our party escaped, it would be some of them. Blenman, our bold spy, was shot here in the groin, and implored one of us to terminate his sufferings with a bullet, but it might not be done. At this place the enemy brought out a gun; but while they were pointing it the rain came down in such torrents that they were not able to discharge it more than once. At sunset fifty or sixty natives came down the stream in a boat from Cawnpore, thoroughly armed, and deputed to board and destroy us. But they also grounded on a sandbank; and instead of waiting for them to attack us, eighteen or twenty of us charged them, and few of their number escaped to tell the story. Their boat was well supplied with ammunition, and we appropriated it to our own use, but there was no food, and death was now staring us in the face from that direction. That night we fell asleep faint and weary, and expecting never to see the morrow; but a hurricane came on in the night, and we were free again. Some of us woke in the mid-darkness, and found the boat floating; some fresh hopes buoyed us up again, but daylight returned to reveal the point that we had drifted out of the navigable channel into a [illegible] of the river opposite Soorajpore. Our pursuers speedily discovered us, and again opened with musketry on the boat, which was once more settled down deep in the sandbank. At 9 A.M. Major Vibart directed me, with Lieutenant Delafosse, Sergeant Grady, and eleven privates of the 84th and 32nd Regiments to wade to the shore and drive off the sepoys, while they attempted to ease off the boat again. It was a forlorn enterprise—that consigned to us—but it mysteriously contributed, by God's goodness, to the escape of four of our number. Maddened by desperation, we charged the crowd of sepoys and drove them back some distance until we were thoroughly surrounded by a mingled [illegible] of natives, armed and unarmed. We cut our way through these, bearing more wounds, but without the loss of a man; and reached the spot at which we had landed, but the boat was gone. Our first thought was that they had got loose again, [illegible] down the stream; and we followed in that direction, but never saw either the boat or our doomed companions again. Our only hope of safety now was in flight [illegible] overhead, a rugged ravine ground, and no covering for the feet, it was no easy task for our famished party to make head; but a rabble of [illegible] and sepoys at our heels soon put all deliberation upon the course to be pursued [illegible]. For about three miles we retreated, [illegible] a temple in the distance and gave order to make for it, [illegible] as marks for the guns, we had separated to the distance of about twenty paces apart from time to time, loading and firing as we best could upon the multitude in our rear. As he was entering the temple, Sergeant Grady was shot through the head. I instantly [illegible] four of the men crouching down in the doorway with bayonets fixed, and their muskets so placed as to form a chevaux-de-frise in the narrow entrance. [illegible] helter skelter in such [illegible] fell or were pushed on to the bayonets, and their transfixed bodies made the barrier impassable [illegible] whom we, from behind [illegible] upon shot into the crowd. The [illegible] favourable to us, in [illegible] been built upon a base [illegible] ground, and approached by [illegible] brother of Baboo Ram Buksh [illegible] was slain here; and his [illegible] send word to the [illegible] thoroughly infuriated. [illegible] enter our asylum they [illegible] but the wall had [illegible] so easily to be moved as they expected. They now fetched faggots, and from the circular construction of the building they were able to place them right in front of the doorway with impunity, there being no window or loop-hole in the place through which we could [illegible] or any means of [illegible] without exposing ourselves to the whole mass at the entrance. In the centre of the temple there was an [illegible] for the presentation of gifts to the presiding deity; the shrine, however, had not lately been cherished, or it had more recently been visited by [illegible] priests, [illegible] no gifts upon it. There was, however, in a deep [illegible] in the centre of the [illegible] which constituted the altar, a hollow, with a pint or two of water in it, which although long since putrid, we baled out with our hands and sucked down with great avidity. When the faggots had reached the top of the doorway, or nearly so, they set them on fire expecting to suffocate us; but a strong breeze steadily sent the great body of the smoke away from the interior of the temple, [illegible] suffocating sultry atmosphere would be soon insupportable. I proposed to the men to sell their lives as dearly as possible; but we stood until the wood had burnt down into a file of embers, and we began to hope that we might brave out their torture till night (apparently the only friend left us) would let us get out for food and attempted escape. But their next expedient compelled an evacuation; for they brought bags of gunpowder, and threw them upon the red hot ashes. Delay would have been certain suffocation—so out we rushed. The burning wood certainly marred our bare feet, but it was no time to think of trifles. Jumping the parapet, we were in the thick of the rabble in an instant. We fired a volley, and ran a-muck with the bayonets. Seven of our number succeeded in reaching the bank of the river, and we first threw in our guns and then ourselves. The weight of ammunition we had in our pouches carried us under the water; and while we were [illegible] submerged, we escaped the first volley that they fired. We slipped off the belts, rose again, and swam; and by the time they had loaded a second time there were only heads for them to aim at. I turned round, and saw the banks of the river thronged with the black multitude, yelling, howling, and firing at us; while others of their party [illegible] the bodies of the six poor fellows we had left behind. Presently two more were shot in the head, and one private, Ryan, almost sinking from exhaustion, swam into a sand bank and was knocked on the head by two or three ruffians waiting to receive him. The villains had first promised Lieutenant Delafosse and private Murphy that if they would come to the shore they should be protected, and have food given to them. They were so much inclined to yield that they made towards the bank, but suddenly and wisely altered their determination. Infuriated with disappointment, one of them threw his club at Delafosse; but in the effort of his energy lost his balance and fell into deep water; the other aimed at Murphy, and struck him on the heel. For two or three hours we continued swimming, [illegible] changing our position, and the current helping on our efforts. At length our pursuers gave up the chase, [illegible] horseback was the last we saw of them.

It turned out that we had reached the territory of a rajah who was faithful to Government, Dirigbijah Singh of Moorar Mhow, in Oudh. When no longer pursued, we turned into the shore to get rest, and saw two or three long-nosed alligators basking on a sandbank. The natives afterwards said that it was a miracle we had escaped their bottle-nosed brethren who feed on man.

We were sitting down by the shore with the water up to our necks, still doubtful of our safety, when we heard voices and approaching footsteps, and again plunged into the stream like terrified beasts of the water. Our visitors proved to be retainers of the Rajah Dirigbijah Singh though their armed aspect, with swords, shields, and matchlocks, and our ignorance of the [illegible] which they lived, made them anything but comforting in appearance to us. "Sahib! Sahib! why swim away—we are friends!" they shouted. I replied to them, "We have been deceived so often that we are not inclined to trust anybody." They [illegible] would throw their arms into the river to convince us of their sincerity. Partly from the exhaustion which was now beginning to be utterly insurmountable, and partly from the hope that these were faithful, we swam to the shore, and when we reached the shallow water, such was our [illegible] prostration that they were obliged to drag us out; we could not walk, our feet were burnt, and our [illegible]. We had been swimming without a moment's [illegible] tance of six miles since we left the temple. They extricated me first, and having laid me down on the bank, covered me with one of their blankets. The others shortly followed, and being equally [illegible] were indulged for a few minutes in like manner. [illegible] nothing but a flannel shirt, coat and trousers, [illegible] had been taken off in the river to facilitate progress. The flannel shirt, I very greatly regretted [illegible] a bright pink just as it had come from the hands of Messrs. Thresher and Glenny, who [illegible] but of [illegible] very respectable vendors [illegible] how, they would never accredit it as from their establishment. Lieut. Delafosse had nothing in the shape of clothing but a piece of sheeting round his loins, and his shoulders were so burnt by exposure to the sun, that the skin was raised in huge blisters, as [illegible] by boiling. Sullivan and Murphy were altogether destitute of clothing of any kind, and consequently suffered equally from the sun. Murphy had a [illegible] of rupees tied round [illegible] our generous preservers were [illegible] so they eased him of it [illegible] but when they found that it was [illegible] gold,—which on account of [illegible] they despise—they gave it him back again [illegible] rested a little, [illegible] go to the [illegible] village [illegible] on each side of us, [illegible] distance that seemed to us [illegible] in reality more than three or four furlongs. We were so enfeebled, that in crossing a little [illegible] which had to be waded, they were obliged to [illegible] to prevent our being washed away. At last we reached a village; they took us to the [illegible] who received us most kindly, commiserated with us upon our horrible condition, and gave us [illegible] chuppatties and preserves.

[illegible] NCE.

[illegible] IB.

[illegible] st inst., [illegible] de over [illegible] chains.

[illegible] WALIOR, [illegible] OCTOBER.

[illegible] seems that Scindia knows [illegible] personally.

A Correspondent publishes the following telegraphic summary of an account of the Nana Sahib's capture, which is said to have appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*:—

"Great excitement prevails in the city of Gwalior. Some time there was great anxiety, as all the horrors of 1857 came to memory. At 9 p.m. on the 21st, shortly after his return from the Dusserah Review, the Maharajah Scindiah was informed by a Gossain that Nana Sahib and Bala Sahib, the notorious rebels, with a large number of followers, had entered the city. Nana and Bala were disguised as *bairagees*. There were various rumours of their intentions. Some said they had come to assassinate the Maharajah, others that to create a disturbance was their object. These tales spread far and wide. The true story is, however, that a letter was addressed to Scindiah by the Nana, craving his protection [illegible]. The Communication said:—'Since the events of 1857, I have been a miserable wanderer. My strength is now exhausted. I come to you a suppliant for protection. You kill me or save me.' Scindia at once [illegible] his horse, and rode over to call out his Dewan, and give him the information and the necessary instructions thereupon. He then put himself at the head of a regiment of Cavalry, one of Infantry, and a battery of Artillery, and went to the place where the descendants of the old [illegible] of his ancestors, were. He paid his respects to them, and then placed them in palkees, the preconcerted signal of success—the [illegible] in rapid succession—was given, and immediately the captives' followers dispersed. The captives were brought to the Maharajah's palace.

In the meanwhile the Dewan and Ehsan Ali, Vakeel, waited on the Resident, Colonel Osborne, and about 11 p.m. brought him to the palace and confronted him with the Nana.

The excitement in the city continued all night, but ample measures to prevent a tumult and to reassure the people had been taken. The main roads and chief streets were occupied by the military, and large bodies of all arms stood to attention all night. The Maharajah himself visited the posts frequently during the night. On the morning of the 22nd, the prisoners were formally made over to the [illegible] authorities, and were immediately placed in irons under a strong European guard."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE NANA'S IDENTITY QUESTIONED.

MORAR, [illegible] OCTOBER.

Nana brought in by Scindia's troops; now prisoner in irons under an officer's guard. Withdraws confession. Suggests [illegible] his identity. Prisoner's appearance ten [illegible].

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

[illegible] OCTOBER.

Nana wrote to Scindia claiming protection. Subsequently confessed to Political Agent, denying only participation in massacres. Gave outline of wanderings, and acknowledged himself to be Nana. Scindia [illegible] his life to be spared but eventually yielded him unconditionally. Nana now states that his confession was false, made under the influence of bhang. Looks forty, not more.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD OCTOBER, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " Surats	20,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	38,000	"
" " Surats	11,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	620,000	"
" " Surats	287,000	"

Surats during the week have been in fair demand but freely offered, lower grades being rather weaker.

LONDON, 23RD OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very flat. Fair Dhollera 5⅛d.

In the Manchester Market there has been very little doing.

7-lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8½-lbs. do.	8s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent Consols, for account	92⅝
5 do. French Rentes, 1871	99⅞
Bar Silver	57 13/16

Money is in moderate demand.

The s.s. [illegible] has passed through the Suez Canal.

Arrival—[illegible].

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Peshawur.

The Bishop of Calcutta is, we are told, on a visit to Ajmere, where he is the guest of the Commissioner, Mr. Saunders.

In consequence of the continual rain of last month in the Darjeeling district, many of the tea-gardens are said to be affected by blight.

The Chief Commissioner of British Burma and suite arrived in Rangoon from Thayetmyo on Sunday, the 11th instant. Mr. Eden's health, a local paper says, has improved during his stay up country.

General Daly, who visited Bombay the other day, returned to Indore on the 21st inst. His recent severe domestic affliction has earned him the sympathy of a large circle of friends in Central India.

Dr. [illegible], Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Presidency, has left Madras for Trichinopoly, on [illegible] and inspecting duty. Dr. Condon will officiate during Dr. Thompson's absence from Madras.

Since the establishment of telegraph service in India there have never been so many messages despatched upon any subject as during the last few days about the capture of the Nana. The Government Telegraph Department has had considerable difficulty in complying with the public demands.

The following appointments have been made in connection with the Bank of Madras:—Mr. T. [illegible], Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, to act as Secretary and Treasurer during the temporary absence of Mr. J. McIver; Mr. W. T. Holmes to act as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer in the room of Mr. [illegible] E. Franck.

Austria, according to the German papers, maintains the right of Roumania to conclude commercial treaties, and, having obtained the support of the Berlin Government, is endeavouring to remove the objections of England and France. [illegible] would be willing to concede the right [illegible] by Roumania. It is presumed that [illegible] service to a similar privilege, which would be very advantageous to Austria, will be raised subsequently.

The Kabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—As ordered by the Amir, the Sipahsalar has [illegible] for two more battalions, and has issued an order that fifty families [illegible] each or pay three [illegible]. The [illegible] and the men of the [illegible] very much troubled by [illegible] a supply of any new battalion [illegible]. The Amir fines his relatives four hundred and fifty [illegible] and compels them to pay that amount.

The Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper says, that a dispute has arisen between the Russian Governor and the Valli of Urgenj, the cause being the fact that recently four Russians were killed and four were taken prisoners by the latter people. The Governor has directed the Valli of Urgenj to give up the men who had captured them, but the latter excuses himself by saying that they have left his country. This excuse not being satisfactory, it is thought that troubles will result to the Urgenj ruler.

The following are the Jewish holidays for the year 1875:—Purim, or the day of Queen Esther, 18th March, Thursday, 1; Pesach, or the Passover days, 20th and 26th April, Tuesday and Monday, 2; Shebuoth, or the Delivery of the Law, 9th June, Wednesday, 1; Tishabeav, or the day of Lamentation, 10th August, [illegible]day, 1; Rosh Hoshana, or New Year days, [illegible] September and 1st October, Thursday and Friday, 2; Kippur, or the day of Expiation, 9th [illegible]; [illegible] Friday and Saturday, 2; Succoth, or the Feast of Tabernacle, 15th and 22nd October, [illegible] Friday, 2.

A [illegible] atrocious [illegible] was recently committed close to the palace of the Maharajah Holkar, at Indore. The murderer, a man named Persram, was promptly arrested, and his execution the other day has produced a most salutary effect throughout the greater part of Holkar's dominions. There seems to be no doubt that the working of the [illegible] tribunals the Holkar has recently established, is already bearing good fruits. Security of life and property is greater in the Maharajah's territories than it used to be. Long may such a satisfactory state of matters continue.

The *Triester Zeitung* of the 28th September says that the first cremation took place at Breslau on the 22nd idem, in the presence of the principal surgeons and naturalists of the city. The subject was an old woman without relations who had died in the General Hospital, and the authorities of the hospital had made over the body for the purpose. The following was the result of the cremation. The flesh was consumed in thirty minutes and the bones were reduced to ashes in an hour and a quarter. The weight of the body before consumption was 70 lbs. and that of the ashes remaining after the process of cremation 3 lbs. The total cost of the operation was 13 silver groshen, equal to about 11 annas.

The Dusserah Festival has been celebrated in Indore this year pretty much as usual. The Holkar had a procession to and from his palace, and the cavalcade was full of all the elements of Oriental magnificence. General Daly was absent in consequence of a recent domestic affliction, but Major Bannerman represented him on the occasion, and everything passed off amicably and satisfactorily. Upwards of 100,000 people must have gathered to Indore to witness the State procession. The Nawab of Jowrah showed his good sense in gracing the procession with his presence for the first time after the attainment of his majority. All accounts agree in stating that the young Nawab possesses more than ordinary intelligence, and that he has benefitted greatly by education. At all events he looks at once unassuming and dignified.

The following edict published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 10th September would seem to indicate that Prince Kung has again incurred the imperial displeasure:—"A decree in the Vermilion [Pencil]. Be it made known to all the Princes and Ministers in the Court that from the time when we assumed the Government on the 26th day of the first moon of last year (23rd February 1873) until now, whenever speech has been held by Us with the Prince of Kung, his language has been marked by manifold shortcomings of decorum. We ordain that as a special act of grace (for his punishment) there be substituted deprivation of his imperial Princedom with hereditary succession for ever, and that he be reduced to the rank of secondary Prince (Kun Wang) instead of still continuing to do duty in the Grand Council. Let also Tsai-ch'eng (eldest son of the Prince of Kung) be stripped of his rank as *Beileh Kun Wang*, as a punishment and admonition."

According to the *Englishman* the Viceroy was to have left Hazareebagh for Ranchi on Saturday night, the 24th instant, and, after staying there for a week, will return to Hazareebagh. A number of local petty rajahs and chiefs had arrived at Hazareebagh, and were presented to the Viceroy in durbar after the levée. It is reported that the Commander-in-Chief is expected at the station this week, when the question of the abandonment of the station for European troops will be finally decided. That there is a necessity for a European regiment to protect the inhabitants, was shown by the attempted outbreak of the prisoners in the native central jail on Sunday evening last, when the jailor was severely assaulted by some of the prisoners when serving out the night blankets at eight o'clock. Fortunately most of the prisoners were locked up by that time, but the authorities had the guard from the native regiment under arms, and the Governor-General's bodyguard were also warned to be in readiness.

In continuation of previous correspondence with the Government of India, ending with Bombay Government letter No. 1210 of 3rd September last, the Bombay Government has forwarded a Memorial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, praying for the immediate construction of the railway from the Sabermuttee to Ajmere on the standard 5 feet 6 inch gauge, or on such gauge as may seem most expedient after a full consideration of the circumstances. In doing so the Secretary to the Government of Bombay observes that the Government of India are already in possession of the views of this Government, which are, that His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it of great importance in the interests of this Presidency that the line should be constructed with as little delay as possible, and that the standard gauge should be adhered to, if not for the whole distance, at least as far as the point of junction of any line connecting it with the Indus Valley Railway.

We (*Indian Daily News*) understand that an interesting point in Marine Law is likely to be raised, as to who is to bear the loss of the horses suffocated on board the ship Udston. As the case now stands, Mr. Vaurenen, the importer, will be the sole loser, as, though he was insured, the insurance only applies to the total loss of the ship. The question arises, however, as to whether Mr. Vaurenen is not entitled to call for a "general average" as charterer of the ship. A clause in his charter-party enforces the captain to find certain extra ventilation. This is done by stripping up part of the planking on each side of the deck, and placing combings round the apertures; this ventilation had to be closed by battening down the hatches during the cyclone. And thus Mr. Vaurenen had to lose his horses to save the ship. Without pretending to any special knowledge of Marine Law, we opine that Mr. Vaurenen has a fair claim for a general average, and the following clause seems to apply to his case:—"Whatever is sacrificed becomes by being sacrificed the property, and the loss equally, of all who are benefitted by it."

Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie, Commanding the Duffla Transport Corps, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday. The 900 coolies that he got together at Lahore and Umritsur are still in the Punjab, undergoing a kind of organization under Captain Boyes and Lieutenant Egan, of the Transport Corps. Captain Hutchinson is collecting 300 hill coolies at Julpigorie. Till the first burst of the Doorga Poojah is over, and the men's heads have time to cool after the opening days of intemperance with which they always commence the annual holiday, it is difficult to know whether the full quantity can be obtained in and about Darjeeling. However, the Punjabees at Lahore came forward in numbers far in excess of requirements, so there will be no difficulty in filling up to the required strength. It is possible the Punjab coolies will be stopped at either Barrackpore or Serampore, and not allowed to enter Calcutta at all, so as to avoid any risk of cholera. Lieutenant Roberts, 72nd Highlanders, who lately acted as Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the Sirhind Division, has been appointed to the charge of the forty elephants with the Duffla Expedition, and is expected in Calcutta in a few days.

A correspondent in Toungoo, British Burmah, has sent us (*Pioneer*) an account of a rat-plague, which has produced a famine, with its attendant relief works, charities, and grain depots among the hill Karens. Last year the paddy crops on sixty-five villages were damaged more or less seriously. In the present year, the vermin have extended their ravages over thirty-six more villages, with the result of reducing about half of a population of 7,000 souls to short commons. It is supposed that this astonishing expansion in the numbers of the rats may be traceable to an abundance of food-supply in the form of bamboo seed, which somewhat resembles rice, and may, it seems, even be eaten as food by the Karens themselves, if they are reduced to the extremity of joining issue with the rats, in the struggle for existence. At any rate it is said to be beyond doubt that the rats multiply to a fearful extent throughout any district where they may consume bamboo seed *ad libitum*. Nor is there any doubt that at the present time the rats are sending considerable numbers of distressed Karens down into the plains. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Lloyd, has, pending the sanction of his Government, started relief operations on his own responsibility.

The [illegible] Correspondent of the *Madras [illegible]* says:—That eminent individual who lately presented the American public with a weird account of the Southern Orient has now honoured Calcutta [illegible] consideration. He says that higher up the Hooghly there is a quay called the Strand, [illegible] a similar designation common to a certain portion of London. He might with equal right assert that a [illegible] in this country is termed a *nat* because the artist is known by the same name in New York. That great tidal wave the Bore is credited with the power of an avalanche, 2,000 ton ships, according to the narrator, being carried away by its immense force. Calcutta is "located" on a great plain known as the Maidan, owing to an English maiden having been massacred there during the mutiny! The topography of this gentleman is not unlike his historical knowledge, since the Maidan is simply a green-sward, upon which no house paying taxes to the Justices has yet arisen. America is also informed that soldiers guard the fort, the palace of the Viceroy, the court house, and the offices of the merchants. A park of artillery is always stationed in the Viceroy's grounds in case of an outbreak, or an attempt upon the life of Her Majesty's representative. "The English look very well in this heated climate. The natives are the colour of bronze. The wealthy natives are highly [illegible], and [illegible] are dark, their figures are perfect, the busts exquisite, and their rich black hair and flashing eyes make them beautiful. They have style and elegance not surpassed by any people in the world."

A special telegram to the Lahore paper from Murree gives the following extracts from the Ladakh Diary of 12th October:—Rajah of Ladakh died rather suddenly on the 20th of September. He was a descendant of a very ancient dynasty, who, under the name of Gyalpas, have ruled over Thibet for many centuries; but since the annexation of the country to Cashmere in 1834, the Rajah of Ladakh has been a pensioner of the Government. The late Rajah fell into bad habits and exposure to a hot sun while intoxicated, brought on the fever of which he died. He received no medical treatment, but a Lama prayed and performed the rites which Buddhist disciples consider more efficacious. His body, after exposure for twelve days, was burnt with much pomp and ceremony in the presence of 300 Lamas from the neighbouring monasteries. He is succeeded by his son, aged 10 years.—One or two traders and about 30 loads of merchandise, forming part of the caravan from Yarkand, had reached Ladakh. Pusham, it is expected, will form by far the greatest portion of the imports from Eastern Turkistan this year, the quantity of Charras brought down being smaller than ever. The large stock of Charras on hand has consequently been bought up. The traffic during the past four weeks has been considerable. There have been desertions among the mule men belonging to the Central Asian Trading Company. The men say they have lost 31 mules and one man from the effects of the journey, and they attribute these losses to the manager's treatment of them, in refusing to allow the usual halts to recruit their cattle, and failing to take on necessary supplies of grain. Severe loss was sustained also during a heavy snow-storm.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the Connon Memorial Committee was held on Saturday at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy occupying the chair.

The Secretaries (Messrs. Maclean and Blaney) reported that the subscriptions to the Fund amounted altogether to Rs. 9,367-4-9. The expenses came to Rs. 92-10-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,274-9-11. Of this balance Rs. 7,467-4-3 had been collected and deposited in the Oriental Bank, Rs. 1,600 would be paid up by monthly instalments, and there remained outstanding the sum of Rs. 207-5-2 to be collected.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Captain Walshe, and carried unanimously,

That the funds now in the hands of the Secretaries, after reserving Rs. 500 as the probable cost of erecting a monument over Mr. Connon's grave at Alexandria, be paid over to the Treasurer of the Scottish Education Society for the "John Connon High School," in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed at the public meeting held on June 17th, the Rev. D. Macpherson and the Rev. D. Boyd undertaking to collect the outstanding balance of subscriptions and to apply it to the same purpose.

On the motion of the Rev. D. Boyd, seconded by Captain Walshe, it was next resolved,

That a granite monument with a suitable inscription be placed over Mr. Connon's grave, and that the Rev. D. Macpherson, Mr. Maclean, and Dr. Blaney be requested to see to the completion of this work.

The Rev. D. Macpherson proposed, and the Chairman seconded,

That the cordial thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. Maclean and Dr. Blaney for the great trouble which they have taken in connection with the memorial.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Secretaries having signed, and handed to the Secretaries of the Scottish Education Society, a cheque for Rs. 6,967, leaving a balance of Rs. 500 in the Oriental Bank, the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs W J Sharp	Miss Thom
Colonel and Mrs Franton, and child	Mr P D Alexander
Mrs Lynch	Dr H W Bellew
Major General Hough	Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Heathcote, and child
Mrs Fox	Mr [illegible]
Mr Morrison	Colonel W Davies Shuley
Colonel and Mrs J B Cox, and child	Mr Thomas Preswell
	Mr N J Bhide

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel and Mrs Steel	Mr John Lock[illegible]
Mr J S Cranstie	Mr W S Lackland
Mr E W Cusworth	

FOR VENICE.

Colonel W A Park	Mr C S B Harris
Mr Heighurst	

FOR ADEN.

Mrs Morillon	Mr Oomejee Dowlutram.

DEYRAH DOON AND THE NORTH-WEST.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In former letters from Deyrah I have kept you acquainted with what was going on up to the termination of the last day's racing. Before closing my remarks on the meeting, I may as well add, that notwithstanding the heavy gambling the settling was good. There were no defaulters, no individuals who pressed for time for payment; and had it not been for the usual dispute, which somehow or other is a characteristic of so many race meetings in this country, the meeting might have been said to have been wound up satisfactorily. I cannot in the time at my disposal go into all the ins and outs of this wretched squabble which is now under reference to Calcutta, but as the case is of interest to owners, and may be a warning to race officials of other meetings to carry on business in a businesslike manner, I will give the prominent points in connection with it. It appears that on the day before the first day's races certain owners failed to declare their horses to start at 1 P.M. in accordance with Calcutta rules; yet, notwithstanding the omission, they claimed to start their horses. Two owners who had declared at the proper time objected to their doing so, making the ground of their objection the Calcutta rule on the subject. To this it was replied, that it was the universal custom in the North-West to declare at the lotteries, Calcutta rules notwithstanding. The matter was placed before the stewards present, who decided that the horses who had not been declared could not start. A good deal of ill-feeling was roused by this decision, and two disappointed owners scratched their horses for the whole meeting. Nothing more was heard officially about the matter till the close of the meeting, when the owners who had not been allowed to start the first day sent in a long written protest against the decision of the local stewards relative to the starting of their horses, and requested the Calcutta stewards to rule that the Derby, the New Stakes, and the Mynpoorie Plate, run off on the first day, might be declared null and void, and all lotteries on the same of no effect; and the grounds for this extraordinary request were as follows:—

1. That two or more horses had been allowed to start the first day whose owners had declared *verbally* and not *in writing*.
2. Entries had not been prepaid.
3. The lotteries had not been for ready money, as laid down in Calcutta rules.
4. Jockeys had been allowed to attend lotteries and take tickets, [illegible] of the grumblers who signed the protest [illegible] themselves jockeys who had been [illegible] gentlemen, instead of [illegible] having been [illegible] against them as it should have been.
5. That the stewards who decided against them were interested in the race, and that it was to their advantage to prevent the objectors running (which is incorrect).

[illegible] that the secretary and a steward had informed them that they need not declare till the lotteries, which was also incorrect, for the secretary positively affirms he never did anything of the sort, though it appears an indiscreet steward had in a private conversation said something to that effect; and other objections of a similarly frivolous nature, the purport of them all being to the effect that, if Calcutta rules were to be enforced at all, they should be carried out in their entire integrity, and that there should be no exception. There are of course two obvious replies to their long-winded protest—1st that the objection should have been put in *before*, and not *after*, the race meeting, in which case jockeys could if necessary have been turned out of the lottery room, for payment of entries could have been enforced, &c. &c.; and 2ndly, that the winners of the three races alluded to had all qualified according to the strictest interpretation of Calcutta laws; and, consequently, whatever might be said about the other horses who were supposed to have been declared *verbally*, or whose entries had not been prepaid, there could be no objection to three horses who had in every sense of the word legally qualified. The matter is at present *sub judice*, and I need not allude to it any further at present beyond pointing to the moral, that in racing, where officials have to deal with a miscellaneous collection of owners and gamblers, it is much better to stick to rules. If it is inconvenient to have ready money payment in the lotteries, why not say in the prospectus that such a rule is inapplicable? If prepayment of entries is unnecessary, why not advertise that such a rule will only be enforced at the discretion of the stewards in cases of doubtful owners? If there is no objection to jockeys attending lotteries, why not publish a law to that effect? Little precautions of this kind appear to me to be common sense, and if a little more common sense was displayed sometimes by our race officials we should get rid of all these unseemly disputes which so frequently mar the success of our race meetings. The best way to secure a prospectus being properly drawn out is to submit proof copies to one or two severe critics, who will take the trouble to scrutinise them carefully, and any little doubtful points would then at once be brought to notice. As a matter of fact, however, they are too often submitted to people who are too lazy to take the trouble of going through them with proper attention.

There are a good many horses at this station at present, and, if there are no more rows, we ought to have a good meeting. The course here, if it were only soft, would be perfection. It is covered with turf, is 2¼ miles round, and quite flat; but it is so long since rain has fallen that it is beginning to get decidedly hard. If raked, however, it would be splendid going; but rakes in these parts appear not to be fashionable articles. Oats are not procurable here, and owners bringing horses should remember to bring them with them from Deyrah, where, as I have already said they can be obtained in abundance. The steeplechase course has been slightly altered during the past few months; the greater part of it as it at present exists is inside the flat course, but in one portion of it, about a mile from home, the flat course is crossed, and the horses have to travel through ¼ of a mile of heavy plough. The Arabs go through this plough once, the Walers twice, as the latter start in it. This is the only difference between the Waler and the Arab course; the fences are exactly the same, which I think is a mistake, for it stands to reason that a course suited to a Waler must be too stiff for an Arab, and vice versa. There is nothing formidable to jump, and I should certainly call it a galloping course. One of the walls looks very big, but after all it is only mud and very thin at the top, and I feel sure that, if hit, it will probably collapse without doing very much damage. I am glad to see that stewards [illegible] some little regard [illegible] of the riders. At Deyrah all the jumps, with one exception were either in [illegible], or [illegible] up in the landing side, and similar preparations are going on here. An army of coolies are now at work picking up the ground on the landing side, after which elephants' dung will be [illegible], and if all the fences are as nicely prepared as the one I saw yesterday it will be quite a treat to fall. Stewards in Western India should make a note of this. Dave Carson is here and cracking his jokes every night for the amusement of the public. I don't know whether he has been reading the *Bombay Gazette*, but he has got hold of the story of the Deyrah Tout, and last night made a splendid hit with it, bringing down the house with roars of laughter. After sundry "bon mots" about the [illegible] and the betting, he said, "but I saw something which was called betting which was quite different from all this, I saw a man at Deyrah, and he climbed up into a big tree, but when he had got there he could not make out how it was, but before he could get down again he had to pay 300 rupees." The public roared, and our friend Tout, who was looking on, looked very sheepish.

Umballa, October 23. W. A. S. P.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1874.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIRST DAY, OCTOBER 20TH.

First Race.—"The Lilliputian Stakes" of Rs. 10 each, with 150 added. All ponies 13 hands and under. ¾ mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Gore's .... b c b m Primrose (12st 2lbs.)	8 0	Brewley	1
Mr Graham's ... gr c b m Lucy (12st 2lbs.)	8 12	Jaffer	2
Mr Chapman's ... ch c b b The Unknown (12st 3lbs.)	8 8	Blackburn ...	3
Mr Courjon's ... ch aus m Dolly (12st 2lbs.)	8 6	Bowen	4

Lucy led for the first quarter mile with Primrose close behind, and the other two some way in rear; after turning the corner and getting well on to the straight, Primrose went to the front and, striding away from the others, won in a canter by six lengths. Time—1m. 3s.

Betting—5 to 1 Lucy, 3 to 2 Primrose, 5 to 4 Dolly, 14 to 1 Unknown.

Second Race.—"The Sirhind Derby," for maiden Arabs. Rs. 400. 10 Subs. of whom two pay Rs. 40 each, and the remainder Rs. 20 each. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Walter's ......b a h Nizam, aged	10 0	Finch	1
Col Douglas's ...ch a h Rhiddin	10 0	Brewley ...	2
Mr A Lucas's ...g a h I V S (late Elias) aged	10 0	Jaffer	3
Mr Gore's ......b a h Sea Breeze, aged	10 0	Native	4
Mr J Collins's ch a h Arcadia (late Thornamby)	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Mr Courjon's ...b a h Arabian Prince, aged	10 0	Irving	6
Mr S's ....b a h George Frederick	10 0	Ryder	7

After a shameful bad start I. V. S., followed by Sea Breeze, took the lead, Rhiddin close behind, and the others in Indian file in rear. At the ¾ mile post from home, Nizam came through his horses and went several lengths in front, Rhiddin next him, and the others beaten off. This order was maintained till the distance post, where Rhiddin had considerably decreased the distance between him and the favourite. Both jockeys were hard at it, and Nizam eventually won by two lengths. Time—29s.; 58s.; 1m. 28½s.; 1m. 58s.; 3m. 2s.

Betting—3 to 7 on Nizam, 5 to 1 against Arcadia, 7 to 2 against Rhiddin, 8 to 1 against Arabian Prince, 30 to 1 against Sea Breeze, 30 to 1 against I. V. S.

Third Race.—"The Sirhind St. Leger."—For all maidens. Rs. 1,000. 11 Subs. of whom three pay Rs. 40, rest Rs. 20 each. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr G A T's ......b aus g R Y (late the Claimant) aged	9 4	Irving	1
Mr Gore's ......ch aus g Harkaway, aged	9 4	Ryder	2
Mr Vetche's ......b eng m Connie	9 11	Donaldson ...	3
Mr F Johnson's b aus g April Fool (late Topsail) 5 years	8 12	Bowen	4
Capt R B's ......ch aus g Providence, aged	9 7	Blackburn ...	5
Mr Walter's ......b aus g Prosper, 4 years	8 10	Finch	6

Harkaway went away with the lead with Connie and R. Y. in close attendance, the favourite out of the race from the very commencement. On reaching the turn leading to the straight run in Harkaway swerved and carried Connie out with him, thus letting R. Y. inside and giving him the lead. A good race home ensued between Harkaway and R. Y., resulting in the victory of the latter, who won by about a length and a half. Connie was not persevered with after reaching the distance post. Time—50s.; 1m. 23s.; 2m. [illegible].

Betting—7 to 2 R. Y., 12 to 7 Prosper, 8 to 1 Connie, 13 to 1 April Fool, 3 to 1 Harkaway.

Fourth Race.—"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 400. For all horses, [illegible] Subs. at Rs. 20 each. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.		
Baboo [illegible] Mohan Das ...br aus h Sir William, aged	10 3	Ryder	1
Mr C J Collie's ...ch aus m Maid of Athens (late Moselle) aged	10 0	Bowen	2
Messrs Fro[illegible] & Pitt's ....b eng m [illegible], aged	10 7	Digaum	3

It was nearly dark when this race was won, and nothing is known about it except that Sir William won after a good race by a length.

When it came to weighing out for the Paget Park Plate it was so dark, that by the mutual consent of all owners the race was postponed, and it will be run off this evening at 6 p.m.

THE OPENING OF THE RAJARAM HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT KOLHAPORE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KOLHAPORE, 20TH OCTOBER.

To-day is the Dussera festival, a day which by itself is one of great festivity and rejoicing to the Hindu community generally, and which possesses a special interest for Kolhapore, as being, from time immemorial, deemed by the Kshetriyas, or men of the warrior class, to which the dynasty of the Maratha kings pretends to belong, an auspicious day for starting on expeditions of conquest. The custom has long been obsolete in its essence; but its form is preserved in the annual practice of the Kolhapore Rajas leaving the precincts of the town with a large cavalcade and in great pomp, to go to the outskirts, there to interchange leaves of the tree of *Apta* which gets the ephemeral eminence of being styled "gold" for the day. This traditionary interest of the festival was enhanced beyond bounds this year by the occurrence of an event which may well deserve to be written in red letters in the annals of the progress of education in the territory of Kolhapore, viz. the opening of the new-built Rajaram High School. The inauguration of this grand structure was blended with the annual ceremony of the distribution of prizes to school-boys; and hence the unusual interest of this Durbar. The building is indeed commanding, and I can describe it in no better way than saying that it richly merits the epithet of "palatial," which was given to it by the Collector of Dharwar, in his speech on a similar occasion in the High School there. No effort was spared or expense grudged to make it at once a strong majestic, as well as an ornamental fascinating, building. It is brought into prominent relief by its contiguity to the Nagarkhana, a fabric reared in the time of the Maharajas, which is merely a huge pile of stones, indeed stupendous, but aiming at no architectural skill or common conveniences. The new High School is the production of the combined genius of many artisans, and will long remain an object of admiration in this part of the country. What first attracted the attention of the comer this morning, was the overhanging name of the building written in staring capitals "Rajaram High School." A little further on was the entrance gate, upon which an arch was raised greeting those who entered by bold ornamental letters of "welcome." From the gate to the portico were stationed, on both sides, sowars, police peons, and other State servants, clad in their proper liveries. On the frontispiece of the building is seen the inscription, giving the date of its commencement and completion, and the name of the worthy Prince to whose memory it is dedicated. A short flight of stairs from the porch led to the spacious lecture room, which was covered with rich carpets for the occasion. At its farther end was erected a dais for the reception of the host and his honoured guests. Upon this platform was placed a large seat covered by a fine gaudy cloth, in the centre with chairs both on the right and left. The whole of the remaining hall was occupied by rows of chairs and benches with but a bare passage left leading to the dais. Facing it was placed at some height the bust of the late Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja, who laid the foundation stone of this building but did not live to witness its completion. How delusive and futile are the hopes of man, and how inexorable the decrees of Fate! The hopes of his subjects were centred in that young amiable Prince, and he had hardly entered on his useful career, when, like an envious man who brooks not the sight of the happiness of any, death laid its chill hands on him, and carried him off unrelentingly from the midst of his mourning relatives, friends and subjects. In doing so he had calculated on soon blotting out the name of that Prince from our memory; and would, in the ordinary course of things, have succeeded in its mischievous intent but for the efforts of Colonel Anderson to counteract it by raising this monument in honour of him. To recede from the digression, a tremendously large concourse of people, all in [illegible] dress, had assembled there this morning. The proceedings of the day were to commence at 6½ A.M.—and so from about an hour before that, a regular current of men began to flow into the High School. Such of them as were invited taking their seats, and the rest straggling about the compound and the adjoining rooms. Below the platform, the front ranks on the left were occupied by the nobility of Kolhapore, as those on the right by its native officers. By 6½ A.M. the young Raja and the Political Agent had seated themselves in their proper place in the centre of the dais, and were supported on the right by the European ladies and gentlemen of the station, and on the left by the relatives of the Raja, the Chief of Mudhole, and the young Chief of a Kurundwar branch. To commence the proper work of the day, the Political Agent rose, and made the following address:—

"Students of the Kolhapore City Schools,—I have again the pleasure of meeting, and now for the last time, at the annual distribution of prizes to the several city schools. His Highness the Raja will himself present the prizes, but as he is still so young it devolves on me to say a few words to you on the occasion. I will not detain you long, as I have no wish to curtail more than necessary your Dussera holiday. The meeting is an auspicious one, as it takes place in the lecturing room of the Rajaram High School now for the first time open. You will remember that the first stone of this very handsome building was laid by the late Rajaram Maharaja in February 1870. I am glad before my departure to witness its completion. I think you will all agree with me that it is a fitting memorial of the much lamented Prince who took so much interest in it. As you will have seen, his name is inscribed above the entrance door—and his bust, the work of a native artist, which is now placed in this hall, will always remind you of one who was regarded with so much respect and affection. As regards the schools, I find that good progress has been made during the year. The number of schools of all descriptions in the city is now 15, and the number of scholars has increased during the year from 1,248 to 1,304—the last number representing nearly 3½ per cent of the population. The same progress is observable in the districts where, within the last few years, the number of schools has risen from 17 to 124 and the number of scholars from 898 to 5,178. The examinations also show that the schools are generally in good order. There is much of interest that might be noticed in connexion with the schools, but as time is short, and so much has to be got through before we part, I shall not enter into details. I must, however, express my pleasure at the continued spread of female education, the attendance in the girls' school having risen during the year from 95 to 110. This useful, and I may now say, very popular school, owes much to the kind superintendence of Miss Moysey. Their Highnesses Ahilya Bai Rani and Sakwar Bai Rani who, I am glad to say, are spectators of this interesting scene, have always had a very kindly feeling towards it, and I feel grateful to them for their cordial support and encouragement. And now I have not much more to add except to say good-bye to you. I shall be very sorry to leave Kolhapore and the people in whom from long association I feel so much interest. I have wished you well and done what little I could to serve you. I shall always be glad to hear of your welfare, and I hope that the aspirations of the rising generation may be after better things. Education in the schools is all very well in its way, but it is not all that is requisite. You should all of you bear in mind that you have within yourselves capabilities of raising a nobler structure than even this fine school or any other building made by hands; that is, by adopting and building on a foundation of truth, you can, with God's blessing and assistance, improve and beautify your own natures and become honest and right-minded men."

The concluding portion of this speech is valedictory, and expresses, in modest terms, what interest the speaker has all along taken in Kolhapore and its people, and with what feelings he is about to leave them. It can indeed not be doubted for a moment, that the welfare of the States under his charge has always been uppermost in his mind. But good intentions and good wishes is but a portion of the praise due to him. To have the good wishes of the heart properly executed in entirety is but the lot of a few; and among those few Colonel Anderson may not rank the last. All the branches of the State administration without a single exception have attracted his attention, and been more or less reformed; but the improvements effected by him in the Educational and Public Works Department have been gigantic and wonderful. To enumerate all the innovations and improvements brought about by him in various departments would be difficult,—they are so many—and out of place here. I will only say in brief that he has done enough and more for Kolhapore, to impress himself indelibly on the tablets of the memory of its inhabitants, and it will be long before his name will cease to be associated with it. He has merited so well of the Chiefs and nobility of Kolhapore and Southern Maratha Country that I should be surprised if no measures were taken by them to perpetuate his name in this part of the country by some fitting monument.

After this speech was rendered into Marathi by the Deputy Educational Inspector, for the benefit of such as did not understand English, the head-master of the High School addressed the assembly, suitably to the occasion, to the following effect:—

"Your Highness, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—The foundation stone of this building was laid in 1870 under the auspices of the Rajah whose untimely death calls forth in the minds of every one of us here feelings of peculiar regret. But assembled as we are in front of his bust and in this building, which is designed to perpetuate his memory, it is not proper for us to brood over a misfortune, with which the caprice of Providence sometimes visits the most innocent of princes. We have assembled here, it might be said, to do an act of respect to his memory, and his lifeless bust witnesses how lovingly his memory is cherished by his people and his friends. This High School is to be congratulated on its being associated with the name of the late Rajah, and on its being in itself a building which is looked upon as a wonder not only in the town of Kolhapore but on this side of the Presidency. But a great school should not be satisfied merely with a big name or a grand building. An institution which purposes to impart education to youthful minds must aspire after something different. It should not be satisfied with external show: it must possess real life within and must endeavour to found its reputation upon its own efficiency and success. It must show that it is able to give sound and solid education—education which will enable young men to become useful members of society and which will teach them that knowledge, at least practical knowledge as distinguished from transcendental knowledge, is a means and not an end—a means to enable us to serve mankind, and not an end to be sought after for its own sake, for it only serves to puff its possessor. The possession of knowledge is indeed in itself a source of pure gratification, but no gratification is so absorbing and so elevating as when knowledge is employed in the service of mankind. I wish to lay particular stress upon this fact, for knowledge is a powerful weapon and it might be employed either for good or for evil. Nothing therefore is more important than properly to direct and educate young and tender minds so as to enable them to acquire knowledge and at the same time to make proper use of it. Knowledge again fosters independence of character and demands free expression of thought, but both these are not undesirable things; they should not, however, sap that principle of subordination which underlies all good governments and all well ordered societies. But perhaps the most important thing to be borne in mind by educated young men in this country is that they are the interpreters of native thought; their knowledge of the English language makes them proper mediators between the two races whose destinies by a combination of extraordinary circumstances so closely wedded together. They should make it their business to promote that good will and that harmony of feelings upon which the happiness and prosperity of this country must ultimately depend. Let us hope that this High School will properly impress upon the minds of its pupils a due sense of all these responsibilities and difficulties which attend the acquisition of knowledge, that it will teach them that meekness and humility are not only not inconsistent with learning, but they add a grace to it—a grace without which learning is apt to degenerate into pedantry and arrogance. Let us also hope that this High School will be animated with an internal soul worthy of its external grandeur, that it will continue to send every year to the University a large number of young and promising young men who will do credit to it by attaining to higher academical distinctions, and who will endeavour to raise the character of this school by displaying honesty, industry, and ability in those walks of life which they may choose to enter. It is a pity that education in this country is looked upon in the light of mere pass-port to Government service, that chiefly the poor and the needy strive to benefit themselves by it, and that the rich generally prefer a dull life of "silken sloth," to that life of intellectual activity which the possession of liberal education generally brings with it. The poor cannot help looking at education as a means of support but it lies in the hands of the wealthy to remove the blame, that the natives of this country do not appreciate education for its own sake. They alone can make learning and knowledge the business of their life. But looking at education in their own point of view they will find that they will be able to do something else—something which they perhaps value more—they will be better qualified to retain and increase their wealth, the possession of which at present produces in them so much indifference to education. How few families there are which have enjoyed wealth for more than two or, three generations, or, in other words, how many of them come to untimely grief merely for want of properly educated heirs to manage their estates. It is much to be regretted that the rich yet do not see the folly of the suicidal policy which they have been following. By an almost systematic indifference to education they have been accelerating the extinction of the greatness of their families. The opening of this High School building would have been a matter of unmixed gratification to us all, had it not been for the circumstance, that it is to be shortly followed by the close of that administration which has done so much for the state of Kolhapore, and which has, among other things, enabled us to see such building as the one in which we have assembled here to-day. In matters of education, especially, Colonel Anderson's administration has been most eminently successful. But the improvements which he has effected in the different departments of the State are so many and so well known to you all, that I shall not detain you by going over them on this occasion. I only beg your permission to express on behalf of the people of Kolhapore their feelings of heartfelt gratitude for the various obligations which Colonel Anderson has conferred upon them during the tenure of his office as Political Agent in this place."

Then some boys of the High School were [illegible] to chant [illegible] English [illegible] lengthy [illegible] culled from good authors, [illegible] long-winded sonorous Sanskrit passages, and all of them acquitted themselves creditably. After a short examination of some of the girls from the girls' school, the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the boys and girls from the several schools was gone through. Then to reward the labour and zeal of those who were employed in constructing and adorning the building, dresses of honour in the native fashions were presented from the head overseer, Mr. Narayen Bapoji, who received a signal recognition by the presentation of a shawl and a turban down to the lowest artizan of respectable skill.

As usual the proceedings were closed by the distribution of pan supari, attar, &c., which was a signal to the assembly to disperse. The ladies then shook hands with their Highnesses the Ranees and other native ladies, who were seated in the gallery, and the party separated.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 21ST OCTOBER.

THE THAKORE OF MORBEE.

The Thakore of this place left for Morbee yesterday for the purpose of having an interview on business matters with the Political Agent. It is not known who the Kamdar or manager of the State will be, but strong efforts are being made to thrust in a Mahomedan Jemadar named Syud Ahmed, a brother of that well known policeman Syud Ulvee.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF A CASH BALANCE.

There is just now a cash balance of nearly a lac and a half of rupees in the State Treasury, which it is openly stated will be used in making payments to those who take the credit of having used their influence in high places to have the Thakore seated on his "ghadee." One of the recommendations, and the principal one, I hear, made on behalf of the Thakore to assume administration, is, that he has been examined by some official in the various codes and found proficient. This is not true. The Thakore was examined by Colonel Walker some months ago in the Penal Code, the only law book he studied, and he was found to possess a fair knowledge of about 300 sections of that Code.

QUALIFYING FOR SUNNUDS.

I do not think you were correctly informed when you say in your "Note of the Day" of issue of 20th, that, "since he" (Colonel Anderson) "appointed thirty men without making them pass a qualifying examination, everybody has been required to qualify before getting sunnuds." As it is now scarcely a month since he granted a sunnud to a man whom he condemned by circular in the *Agency Gazette* some five years ago as totally disqualified to practise even as a Mooktiar, for there were no sunnudee Vukeels in the province then; again, a youngster brother of one of the titled Vakeels, was also granted a sunnud about four months ago. These unwarranted and most improper proceedings will, without doubt, meet with suitable notice from Mr. Peile, whose advent is eagerly awaited by all right-thinking and honest men.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some statements have lately appeared in your paper in connection with the judgment which the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent has delivered in the matter of the East India Bank, in which my name has been implicated. It was my desire to lay before the public a statement showing my position with regard to the abovenamed Bank, for my evidence being not taken I had no opportunity to make the statement before the Court. But having come to know that the judgment lately delivered had been appealed against, I thought it advisable to say nothing in the matter while the case was *sub judice*. As, however, you have thought it proper to publish the statements I have referred to, based apparently on information which could only be supplied by persons having their own objects to serve, I am constrained, in justice to myself, to submit the following statement of facts.

In the first place it is necessary to mention that I had no connection whatsoever with the liquidation of the Bank; nor did my connection with the Bank itself go any further than my being a large shareholder in it.

I held altogether 1,500 fully paid up shares of the value of Rs. 3,75,000, or of Rs. 250 each. Besides these there stood in my name 40 shares, on which all calls were not paid. These 40 shares had been sold by me long before the Bank went into liquidation, and the unpaid amount on them was called. They were handed to the purchasers, as usual, with blank transfers, and the calls due on them amounted only to Rs. 5,500.

I never attended any of the meetings of the Bank either for winding it up or for appointing its liquidators. Nor was I present to vote either in person or by proxy when the resolution for selling the assets of the Bank was adopted.

For 16 months after the assets were sold I could not get from the purchasers the amount due on my 1,500 shares at Rs. 7 each; and at last, on being much pressed for the payment, the purchaser made a proposal to my brother through our mehta that we should take a part in the purchase already effected by him. We agreed to this and accepted a fifth part in the purchase, setting aside, with the knowledge of the purchaser, one-third of that fifth part for the benefit of our mehta, keeping the remaining 2/15 on account of our firm, consisting of myself and my brother Mr. Rahimoobhoy.

The learned Judge, in the whole of his decision, laid great stress on the fact of the non-enforcement of calls from defaulting shareholders, and appeared to conclude from [illegible] the sale of assets was made by the liquidators and the part in the purchase of those assets accepted by me with the apparent intention of avoiding payment of calls. Now, as I have stated above, I was not a liquidator myself, and consequently was not concerned in any of the proceedings of the winding up of the Bank, so that the non-enforcement of calls was an act in which I could by no means take part. It could have been of no advantage to me to have aided the liquidators in avoiding the enforcement of calls. There were only shares standing in my name on which calls were due and the small amount of Rs. 5,500 was payable. On the other hand my share of the distribution out of the proceeds of calls alone if these had been enforced would, under the calculation given by the learned Judge, have amounted to Rs. 35,000 in respect of my 1,500 paid up shares. The learned Judge [illegible] when he said that I would have been entitled to no return on my paid up shares even if these calls due by me had been set-off. Being a holder of a large number of paid up shares, and so entitled to a large portion of the Bank's assets, I could not avoid the payment of the calls due by me, whether the return of assets was made by the liquidators themselves or by the purchaser. If the liquidators had not sold the assets, but collected the calls my share of the general assets of the Bank would have amounted to about Rs. 54,000. If the purchaser had collected the calls I would have got, in addition to Rs. 7 per share, about Rs. 25,000 for my 2/15 share in the purchase; whereas by the non-enforcement of calls I only got Rs. 10,500 for 1,500 shares at Rs. 7 per share minus Rs. 5,500 per calls due by me, and only about Rs. 6 to 7,000 for the share in the purchase. It will be thus seen that under any circumstances it would have been necessary against my own interest if I had any way encouraged the non-enforcement of calls. In fact, if I had known at the time the sale of the assets was made or when I consented to accept a part in the purchase that the calls were due from such wealthy and substantial parties as are mentioned in the judgment, I would have been the last person, considering my interest in the matter, not to have insisted either on the liquidators or on the purchaser to enforce calls.

I would submit if, under the above statement of facts, there is anything which a candid-minded man can justly take exception to as against me. I have not violated any trust reposed in me; and if I chose to become a partner in the purchase 16 months after that purchase was made and under the circumstances I have already mentioned, I certainly did no wrong to my co-shareholders. I may also mention that, unfavourable as my share in the purchase of the assets proved to be, as shown in the above statement, neither I nor my brother nor the mehta have up to this time received one pie of the proceeds of the said purchase.

The learned Judge alluded to my relationship with the chairman of the Bank, Mr. Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy. I may, however, explain that, although we are step-brothers, we have ever been as much disconnected with one another in business matters as any two strangers could be. He separated from my late father in 1850, and in 1861 filed a suit against him and against me and my brother, which was dismissed. He was also the chairman of the Eastern Financial Association, but I never held a single share in it either by allotment or by purchase.

I send herewith a copy of the deed of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, from which you will see that your informant's statement that the shareholders of that Company have no power to remove a director for any proved misconduct is entirely unfounded.—Yours, &c.,

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY.

*** Our correspondent is right about the deed of the Fire Insurance Company, and, so far as we can judge, his explanation generally is satisfactory.—Ed. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

A Mendicant.—A Brahmin mendicant, aged about sixty years, was found on the Apollo Bunder on Saturday in a state of insensibility and removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and detained there.

A Child Robbed of Ornaments.—Sookora Bhowanee, residing at Churney Road, reported to the police on Friday that silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 7, were stolen from the person of his child whilst playing in the street.

Mr. Muncherjee M. Moosehee, head [illegible] of the Aden Post Office, on leave, [illegible] clerk in the [illegible] from the 1st [illegible]. Mr. Muncherjee served four years at [illegible] merit.

A Dishonest Servant.—Nathee, women, residing in Cazee Mohla, reported to the police on Saturday that her servant absconded, stealing property to the value of Rs. 65 belonging to complainant. A search is being made for the accused.

Burglary.—A Mr. DeCruz, a purveyor, having a place of business opposite the Crawford Market, has reported to the police, that on Friday morning, on opening his shop at 6 o'clock, he found his writing table missing. Enquiries are being made.

An Old Offender.—Luximon Babajee, a noted thief, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of one Luximon Dhurma, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

A Vagrant.—James Dunham, a European vagrant, having absented himself from the Government workhouse since the 6th instant, was apprehended on Saturday at the Crawford Market by Mr. Inspector Sweeney and taken back to the House of Correction and made over the Governor of the Workhouse.

Gored by a Buffalo.—Rahabai, aged about 7 years, the daughter of one Shaik Dawood, a private in the Marine Battalion, whilst playing on the maidan in front of the Marine Lines on Friday evening last was gored by a buffaloe. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, and after having her wound dressed was taken home by her father.

Drowned.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday, at Parell Road, on the body of Sackoo, woman. The deceased was the wife of a sepoy in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Her body was found floating in Dick's Tank on the evening previous. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That death was caused by her having been accidentally drowned."

Accident by Fireworks.—A Mahomedan girl named Manockbai, aged five years, whilst playing in 2nd Oomatеepoora Street on Saturday night, happened to get her clothes on fire by some fireworks that were being let off from some of the neighbouring houses. She was seriously burned about her right side and stomach, and was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she is progressing favourably.

Rs. 300 Reward.—On the 7th instant a Hindoo "Kusth," calling himself Chunni Lal *alias* Moti Lal, absconded, after stealing nearly Rs. 4,000 worth of gold ornaments (all Hindustani pattern) from Manak Chand, jeweller of Delhi. A reward of Rs. 300 has now been offered by Captain C. H. Ewart, the District Superintendent of Police at Delhi, for the apprehension of Chunni Lal *alias* Moti Lal.

Carriage Accident.—On Friday evening [illegible], a Purdessee named Govind Doorga Pursad was knocked down by a carriage on the Parell Road driven by a European gentleman whose name and address are unknown. The man appeared to be slightly injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained. Enquiries are being made by the police to find out the driver of the conveyance.

Accident at the Central Press.—A Hindoo lad, aged about 12 years, named Ambah Govind, got seriously injured on Friday afternoon last whilst at work at one of the presses in the Government Central Press, where he was employed. He was at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was deemed necessary to amputate his arm, which was accordingly done, and he is at present under treatment in the Hospital.

Enticing Away a Married Woman, and Theft.—Yessoo Bhagojee, a peon in the service of Messrs. L. Sibille and Co., merchants, Bombay, appeared on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Gunnoo Katkur, that he may be dealt with according to law. The complainant charges the accused with enticing away Kashee, his wife, for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her, and also with theft of Rs. 80.

Release of Parsee Prisoners.—The seven Parsees, who had been convicted in April last by Mr. Justice Marriott of being members of an unlawful assembly, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, were set at large on Saturday morning at five o'clock. They were, on their release, escorted from the jail by their co-religionists, who had provided a number of carriages for the purpose. There were upwards of 150 Parsees who went to the jail and brought out these men in a procession, which stopped at the Hormusjee Wadia fire-temple, Girgaum Road, where they separated.

Thefts.—Allum Bawa Seedee, residing at old Cazee Street, reported to the police that on Saturday evening last, some person entered his house during his absence, broke open his box, and stole Rs. 10 in cash and sundry articles of wearing apparel. Enquiries are being made.—One Canjee Sewjee, residing on the Kalbadavie Road, reported to the police, on the same day, of the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 225. It appears the complainant, having taken the said ornaments out of his box, laid them on the floor by the side of it and forgot to put them back into the box. Shortly after he discovered the ornaments missing.

Theft at Messrs. G. Nicoll and Co.'s, Meadow Street, Fort.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Augustine Alphonso, a cashier in the establishment of Messrs. G. Nicoll and Co., boot and shoe-makers, &c., [illegible] at the instance of Mr. G. Nicoll with [illegible] on or about the 23rd September last, a pair [illegible]'s boots valued at Rs. 6 8, the property of the [illegible] firm. Mr. George Nicoll, Mr. William Whittaker, and Carolina Thomas, who said the prisoner gave her the boots a month ago, gave their evidence, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 27th instant. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

Disorderly Behaviour.—Adraman Khan Mahomed and seven other Mahomedans of the Pathan caste, were charged on Saturday last, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Mills, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with disorderly behaviour at a police station. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the defendants on the day previous were

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[illegible] the Girgaum Police Court, [illegible] found, [illegible] using language to certain persons who [illegible] the said Court as witnesses in a [illegible] case. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Mills, who on searching the prisoners, found each of them armed with a large stick. The prisoners made a rambling statement in their defence. The magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 1 upon each of the prisoners, and further ordered that each should be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace.

THEFT OF GOLD BARS IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Parumtee bin Booloo, Tookaram bin Booloo, Yelleea bin Sutwa, Rama bin Fuckera, and [illegible] Kilea, by caste Bhamtas, were found guilty by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, of stealing gold bars of the value of Rs. 8,500 belonging to a Bunian named Jethmal bin Govinda, while travelling in a railway carriage from Sholapoor to Poona, out of which gold of the value of about Rs. 6,000 was found with the above accused. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of rupees five hundred, in default six months' further imprisonment. Nos 3, 4 and 5 to two years, and in addition the latter has been fined in the sum of rupees one thousand, and in default further imprisonment for six months.—*Poona Observer.*

A GOANESE CONVICTED OF FORGERY AND FALSE PERSONATION.—Simon Mendes, a Goanese, who was committed by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, to the Criminal Sessions, for false personation, forgery, and criminal breach of trust, was found by the jury guilty of the first two charges, and sentenced by Baron H. DeLarpent, the Session Judge to four years' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that a cheque for rupees one hundred and ten was drawn on the Oriental Bank and forwarded to the accused to be delivered to his [illegible] one Jose DeCosta, but instead of delivering the cheque as directed, he endorsed it in the name of Jose Dacosta, and cashed it at the Branch Bank at Poona, and misappropriated the money.—*Ibid.*

THE ATTEMPT TO "NOBBLE."—The *Bombay Gazette* published a communication marked "Private," accompanying the prospectus of a new Company. In the private note the promoters ask the editor to give the undertaking his powerful advocacy; "the promoters will have much pleasure in acknowledging the trouble:" "an advertisement will shortly be forwarded, together with an allotment of some of the shares." This has a bad look. The name of a European is appended to this "private" communication, and we would fain hope that the feeling of mistrust at first awakened by it is not justified by facts. The first thought is that there are those in the community who believe that the advocacy of our leading journals may be secured in favour of a project by pecuniary considerations. The effect of such an opinion would be disastrous. Men would be very ready to put their own construction upon a good deal that might appear, and attribute it to something else besides conviction. If this note is just the blunder of an individual, the case is different.—*Bombay Guardian.*

CHRISTIANITY DANGLING AT THE FEET OF HEATHENISM.—We earnestly hope that among the reformations in Baroda may soon be counted the cessation of that *quasi*-participation in the idolatrous ceremonies of Gunputtee festival, to which Her Majesty's Government in India has so long been pleased to condemn those of Her Majesty's officers who happen to be stationed in that place. Some 23 years ago we numbered among our acquaintances a gentleman whose regiment had been stationed some time at Baroda. This gentleman had been some time previously brought to recognize Christ as his Saviour and Lord, and when he found that he would be expected to attend officially when H. H. the Gaekwar should go forth to perform *pooja* to Gunputtee, he felt that he could not conscientiously do it. The matter was hushed up by the commanding officer, who found some pretext for overlooking his absence. In other instances it is possible that some have injured their consciences and complied; while some may have thought that the whole responsibility rested with those who had placed them in this humiliating position. It is this kind of thing that has made our Government contemptible in the eyes of the very men whom the policy was designed to conciliate. The natives have very little respect for a man that has no religion; and though they may be pleased and elated because of the concession made to their wishes, and the honour paid to their gods and their systems, by the representatives of the dominant power, yet in their heart they are far from thinking the better of those whose consciences and religious scruples are so elastic. It is a monstrous and a disgraceful thing that a Christian Government should require its servants to render public honours to H. H. the Gaekwar in connection with the public worship of Gunputtee, and we cannot think that when the custom has been fairly placed before the mind of the Viceroy he will allow it to continue. The Geakwar has of late been contending that the officers of H. M.'s force stationed at Baroda should be required to attend upon him on official [illegible], even when these fell on the Lord's day. We [illegible] to learn that the Bombay Government has refused to accede to this preposterous demand, and has not hesitated to assure His Highness that this is a Christian Government, and therefore cannot alter the orders regarding the Sabbath. We know very well how absolutely our native friends refuse to do anything which they look upon as religiously binding; and we are making a very great mistake when we think to commend ourselves to them by laying aside, at their convenience, all respect for our own religion.—*Bombay Guardian.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXTRACTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd inst.

Submitted report of the Bunders' Committee on the subject of providing suitable anchorage for country craft after the channels of approach to the Elphinstone Dock are made. It is as follows:—

"The Government of India having asked that the Port Trustees should report on the question whether the Elphinstone Dock would interfere with the convenience of the native coasting trade, and the matter having been referred by the Trustees to the Bunders' Committee, the members of that committee beg to hand in the following report.

"It is quite certain that a large number of native coasting vessels will have to change their anchorage ground in order to clear the proposed channel to the Elphinstone Dock; but the members of the committee are of opinion that ample accommodation can be given to the whole trade in suitable situations, and that the traders will suffer very little inconvenience.

"The accompanying plan shows the anchorage now occupied by native craft and the space that will be available should any change be found necessary.

"The space marked 'hatched red' is where native craft now anchor opposite the Elphinstone property, and the space marked 'plain red' shows where they can be anchored should the northern channel be made.

"The space marked 'red with crosses' shows the anchorage ground now used by native-craft opposite Moody Bay. It will be seen that the southern channel would not in any way interfere with this anchorage ground.

"It will be seen that the plan also shows where the different kinds of goods are now landed and shipped on the Elphinstone property, and where it is proposed to conduct the trade while the Elphinstone Dock is under construction. The present sites of the trade are marked in blue ink, the proposed sites in red ink.

"The committee would point out the construction of a dock on any part of the foreshore in the possession of the Trustees must, of necessity, interfere with the coasting trade to some extent, but that the available space in the harbour is so large that by judicious management the whole trade can be properly accommodated wherever the dock may be built.

"The committee are in fact of opinion that the question of where the native trade is to be accommodated is so easy of solution that it need not be taken into account in forming a decision as to the most eligible situation for a dock."

Resolution.—The report of the committee is concurred in by the Trustees, and a copy of it with the plan should be forwarded to Government.

The following amendment proposed by Captain Searle was negatived:—

The Trustees, while admitting that there is ample anchorage in the harbour available for the native craft, consider that to accommodate all the boats, some must anchor further out than is shown on the plan.

Submitted the following memorial from Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy:—

To the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

The humble memorial of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant.

Most Respectfully Sheweth—That your memorialist is given to understand that by Act I of 1873 a Trust has been created for the Port of Bombay, under which all Government Bunders as well as the rents, dues, and tolls previously payable to Government by the tenants of the various properties lying on the harbour foreshore have been transferred to yourselves and your successors; and that out of the income of this property has to be paid, besides the expenses of repairs and maintenance, &c., interest on all money raised by you or your successors, as well as on the money paid by Government for the purchase of the Elphinstone estate. With the view of meeting these payments you have been empowered to levy fees on goods and vessels coming to Bombay, and to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing payment thereof.

Your memorialist, however, believes that you have not been able to earn the requisite income for this purpose, on account of the competition with other bunders in Bombay, which are yet owned by private capitalists, and that in order to secure and retain to yourselves as much custom as possible, you have found it necessary to reduce to a very great extent the rent of the land vested in you, as well as the fees, rates, and tolls chargeable by you. This reduction has been so great, that the rent of land on the Elphinstone estate has been reduced to rupees seven per catty per month, whereas it used formerly to be rupees eighteen. Similar reductions have taken place in the rent of sheds and in the rate of fees, and your memorialist is led to believe that still further and very considerable reductions will have to be made hereafter.

This competition is ruinous both to yourselves, as Trustees of the port, and to the proprietors of private bunders.

Among the private bunders those of the Mazagon and Frere Companies are conspicuous for the keenness of their competition, and there is also the bunder of the Colaba Company, which may also cause some loss to the revenue of the port, though as the articles of traffic on this [illegible] is limited to cotton, and as it is sit[illegible] to the Government bunder called the Apollo Bu[illegible] position of which is more convenient for shipping [illegible] is not much fear of heavy loss being sustained [illegible] quarter. Should, however, the Colaba Company reduce its rates of fees and rents, it is not improbable that other articles, such as piece-goods, wine, &c., may be carried to its bunder, in which case the revenues of the bunders vested in you would be considerably affected.

Your memorialist therefore begs most humbly to suggest that the bunders and property of the Mazagon and Frere Companies, as well as those of the Colaba Company, should be purchased by you, under the powers conferred upon you by the above act, and the competition at present prevailing be thereby put an end to. If this be done, and the rights of collecting the property and levying tolls, &c., on all wharves, bunders and other places, sanctioned by Government or yourselves, be duly secured to him, your memorialist is prepared and hereby offers to take on lease for a period of five years the whole of the property vested in you, and to pay therefore a yearly sum equal to 4 per cent. on all moneys, included in schedule G. to the said act, on which interest is payable by you, such sum to be paid quarterly, and also to pay in like manner a sum equal to 4 per cent. on the money that may be paid for the purchase of the bunders of the Mazagon, Frere, and Colaba Companies for a similar period; and your memorialist is prepared in this event to hand over to you four per cent. Government securities for rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, as security for the due performance of his part of the contract. A condition of this proposal would be that the expenses of the Customs establishment on the various bunders in Bombay be borne by the Port Trust, but those of the establishment required for the levy of fees and other matters connected therewith, would be borne by your memorialist.

In order to remove any doubt lest hardship or oppression may be practised towards merchants and others, your memorialist proposes that the same rates of fees and rents which were formerly levied and charged by the Elphinstone Company, when the property was purchased by Government, should be charged by your memorialist, the necessary powers for enforcing payment thereof being given to him, and liberty being reserved to him to reduce (but not to increase) such rates.

The advantages which would be derived by the port, if your memorialist's proposal be accepted, are so apparent, in the shape of a fixed revenue, the prevention of competition and consequent uniformity of rates and lightening of the burthens placed upon the public, that your memorialist considers it unnecessary to take up your valuable time by dilating upon them, but in conclusion he craves your careful consideration of the proposition herein shortly set forth, the further details of which your memorialist is prepared to supply, if his proposal be favourably received.

And your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

Bombay, October 19, 1874.

The memorial having been circulated amongst the Trustees before the meeting, it was taken as read.

Resolution.—Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy should be informed that his proposals cannot be entertained.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th October, recommending, for reasons given, that the cranage charges on goods landed at the Town Bunder should be reduced. He suggests either that the fee be reduced by one-half, or that a special rate be charged to importers of 500 tons, and he states that he prefers the latter course.

Read remarks of members of Bunders' Committee thereon.

Resolution.—The cranage fee on bale and box goods at all the Trustees' bunders should be reduced to half an anna per package by hand crane, and to one anna per package by steam crane.

THE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

WE take the following from the official notes on the cyclone of the 15th and 16th instant published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Saugor Island.—Up to the evening of the 14th of October, the barometer gave no indication of the coming storm. At 4 P.M., on that day, it stood at 29·725, reduced for temperature, having risen 0·003 since the same hour of the previous day, and was not below the average for the time of day and year. The wind was *a light air* from north-east during the day, but in the evening increased to a slight breeze from the same quarter, with an overcast sky and drizzling rain. During the night the barometer commenced to fall, and by 10 A.M. of the 15th stood at 29·621, showing a fall of 0·201 since the same hour of the previous day. The wind had increased steadily from the north-east to a fresh breeze, with squalls and scuds, and 1·9 inches of rain had fallen during the night. Up to noon the wind had not increased in force, but had veered from the north-east to east-north-east. From that time the barometer fell rapidly, and the wind, increasing in force, had veered round to south-east by 4 P.M., when it was blowing a *moderate gale*; velocity 51 miles an hour, with heavy squalls and torrents of rain. At 5 P.M. the barometer was lowest—29·172, reduced, while the wind remained at south-east. From this hour the barometer rose rapidly, but the wind further increased as it veered to south-south-west, and at 6 P.M. was blowing a *fresh gale* of 61·8 miles an hour, with violent squalls and heavy rain. By 10 P.M., the wind commenced to decrease, but continued as a *moderate gale* from the south-west for some hours.

Cuttack.—From the special telegraphic reports called for from Cuttack on the 15th instant, it appears that the storm was quite unfelt there, and the barometer fell but slightly. The wind was light from the west.

Calcutta.—On the 14th of October *light air* from north-east, with a cloudless sky up to the evening, when the wind shifted to the east and south-east, and the sky became overcast. At 4 P.M. the barometer stood at 29·748 inches, reduced, and had risen 0·043 since the same hour on the previous day. On the morning of the 15th the appearance of the weather was threatening, sky overcast; wind from east-north-east, and scuds from the same quarter. The barometer, up to 10 A.M., however, had fallen very slightly, 0·045 since the previous day, being about the same fall as the rise up to the evening before. As the day advanced, the appearance of the weather became much worse. Low, dark, elongated masses of clouds floated by from east-north-east, and there were frequent heavy showers of driving rain. At 4 P.M. the wind was east by north; velocity seventeen miles. The barometer had fallen 0·133 since the previous day, and 1·27 inches of rain had been recorded since the morning. From 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. the barometer fell but slightly, and the wind and weather remained about the same. From 9 P.M. the wind commenced to veer slowly round towards south-east, increasing in force to a *moderate gale*; velocity forty-five miles. The maximum pressure of 12lbs. on the square foot (corresponding to a velocity of 49 miles an hour), as registered at the Surveyor-General's Office, occurred in a squall at 9·45 P.M. The barometer stood at 29·511, reduced, at 10 P.M., and from this time to midnight it rose slightly, and the wind decreased for about an hour from 11 to 12. But the barometer fell again slightly from midnight to 2 A.M. of the 16th, when the lowest reading, 29·486, was recorded at the Surveyor-General's Office. The wind also slightly increased again until 4 A.M. It continued as a strong, gusty, southerly breeze during the morning, and by 10 o'clock had gone round to the south-west.

Burdwan.—From the Meteorological Register for the half month ending the 15th October, it appears that at 10 A.M., on the 15th, the barometer, corrected and reduced, stood at 29·733 inches, having fallen 0·017 since the previous day. Wind a light air from east, sky overcast, and passing showers. At 4 P.M. barometer 29·592, fallen 0·064 since previous day; wind light from east-north-east; overcast with drizzling rain.

Probable track of the vortex.—The vortex probably came up the Bay, moving from south-south-east to north-north-west, and was nearest to Saugor Island Light-house between 5 and 6 P.M. of the 15th, the centre bearing from that place west-south-west, about 30 miles distant. At about 7 P.M. it probably passed between Jelasore and Contai, and between 11 and 12 was about due east from Midnapore (no accounts have yet been received from this place). The central calm passed over Burdwan between 6 and 7 A.M. on the morning of the 16th, and the vortex passed a little to the west of the station.

No accounts of the further progress of the storm have been received, but the rainfall returns from Soory and Rampore Hat indicate that the storm probably passed near those places.

The above track of the cyclone would give a mean velocity a little over 10 miles an hour, the rate at which the vortex progressed.

WE gather the following particulars of the damage done by the late cyclone to the crops from the official district reports. Of Burdwan we are told: "A cyclone passed over the district from south to north on the night of the 15th, causing some loss of life and great destruction of property; the area of the greatest intensity of the storm crossed the railway line between Mymaree on the east and Mancoor on the west. The Raneegunge and Culna Sub-divisions, lying beyond the limits of the storm's path, escaped damages, but the greater part of the Sudder, Bood-Bood, Jehanabad, and Cutwa Sub-divisions, have suffered greatly. The number of deaths reported up to date is 24. The town of Burdwan and Sub-divisional stations of Jehanabad, Bood-Bood, and Cutwa, have been much damaged, and the police station-houses at Khundghose, Montessur, Shahebgunge, Roynah, and Indoss destroyed. It is feared that a great deal of the paddy in low lands will be drowned, some of the Government grain golas have been unroofed. The extent of damage done has not yet been fully ascertained." Some injury was done to the standing crops in Bancoora, but none in Beerbhoom; but of Midnapore we read: "Generally favourable up to Thursday afternoon, when a cyclone passed over the station, far surpassing that of 1864 in violence; the whole station is a wreck.

MR. KENDALL, of the Pilot Service, reports having boarded near the tail of the Saugor Sand a portion of the wreck of the ship Grand Duchess, and taken therefrom the head board with the vessel's name on it. Mr. Kendall is of opinion that the portion he boarded was the fore end of the ship, and that she had seemingly broken in two.

WE have not yet heard the last of the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, says the *Englishman*. Already many rumours are abroad of loss of ships and lives. Two pilots, Messrs. Chitty and Bond, have, it is to be feared, been drowned, and there must, according to all accounts, have been many losses among the shipping in the Bay. The pilot brigs at the mouth of the river were, it seems, in the centre of the cyclone, and long before it came on, the pilots were warned by the barometer of the approaching storm. Everything that could be done in the way of preparation was done, but all the pilot-brigs were blown about and dismasted.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the effects of the cyclone from a private letter dated Culna, 19th instant:—"I need not tell you that 'cyclone' is the one word in everybody's mouth in this part of the country, and we all thought ourselves pretty well ruined till we heard the accounts of Burdwan. Our house was not injured, but our out-houses were blown down, our garden destroyed, our fowls carried God knows where (I have never seen them again), and our trees uprooted. The trees all over the place were thrown across the roads, and many houses were destroyed entirely. The Ganges looked like the sea. You could not see the opposite side for the spray which drifted in clouds along the surface of the river, while the billows broke with a heavy *surf* on the low shore. I could not have imagined that so small an expanse of water could have looked so grand and so angry. The news from Burdwan is heart-rending. All the beautiful avenues, of which we were so proud, gone for ever. The Dil Khoosa Palace utterly destroyed—the Church down (the steeple fell through the body of it)—the whole place submerged. No road passable for the fallen trees. Not a house, pucca or cutcha, that is not more or less injured. There has been considerable loss of life also. The Banka Nuddee burst its barriers, and flooded the whole place. The people here are in a state of desperation. They say that such a misfortune immediately following the famine clearly shows that 'Eshur is angry with them,' and is punishing them for their sins.'"

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

A DEEP SEA HARBOUR AT BOULOGNE.

(FROM "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, SEPT. 28.

A FRENCH Government Commission has been holding its first sitting at Boulogne-sur-Mer, to inquire into and report upon the new plan for a projected deep sea harbour at that port, as designed by Messrs. [illegible] and Liddell. A previous plan designed by the [illegible] engineers, a description of which appeared in *The* [illegible] the 7th of August, 1873, was the subject of [illegible] inquiries last autumn, and the reports of the French Commodo vel Incommodo and of the meeting [illegible] Counsel General for the Department of the Pas-de-Calais were unanimously in favour of its adoption. A Nautical Commission also reported in its favour by a small majority, the minority raising doubts as to the silting up of the present harbour being caused by the new works. The plans were next submitted to the Council General of the Ponts et Chaussees, a highly Conservative body, who are the guardians of all existing or projected public works, and look with a jealous eye on all schemes which do not emanate with one of their own engineers. The Counseil-General des Ponts et Chaussees last May adopted the views of the minority of the Nautical Commission, and rejected the plans of 1873, the estimated cost of which was £300,000. M. Legros, formerly chief engineer of the coast of the Pas-de-Calais, having been promoted to the post of Inspector General of Algeria, Mr. Liddell set to work by himself designing new plans, and estimated that the suplementary works would cost £200,000 additional. At the same time the South-Eastern Railway Company applied to and obtained from Parliament powers to raise £500,000 instead of £300,000, to be expended in improving harbour accommodation on the French coast. M. Achille Adam, Deputy for Boulogne, deposited the new plans with the Bureaux of the Counseil d'Etat for reference to the Ponts et Chaussees at the end of July, and it is to inquire into the question whether the present scheme will overcome the question of silting up that the new Commission has been appointed.

The principal parts of the new plan are—1st, a main pier 1,400 metres in length, starting from the S. W. angle of the battery on the south side of the present harbour will run in a W. N. W. direction, or, in other words, this pier will run almost parallel to and at a distance of one-third of a mile south of the existing west jetty, of which it will be three times the length. This pier, for the first 900 metres of its length (which will carry it 150 metres beyond low water mark and into 12ft. of water), will have an extreme breadth of 250 metres with sloping stone walls; the remaining 500 metres will continue in a direct line on its southern side with the previous 900 metres, and be reduced to 150 metres wide; its south wall will be sloping and the north wall vertical; this will be the steam packet landing, 500 metres long, and capable of easily accommodating three vessels of the dimensions of the Bessemer. This broad jetty will be laid with lines of rail, putting it in connexion with the present railway station; provision will be made on this quay for waiting rooms, offices, &c.

2. One hundred metres to the west of, and parallel to the steam pier, a stone jetty, built upon arches to allow a free passage to the current, will be carried out abreast of the steam pier head, from which point it will bend to the eastward for 600 metres, and assume the shape of a curved horn; this portion of the breakwater will be solid stonework. The object of this construction is to break the force of the water, which, entering a sheltered spot, will deposit any sand or mud which would otherwise find its way into and fill up the harbour. Accumulations in this narrow gully will be removed by dredging and utilized in filling up the present foreshore for a distance of 500 metres from present high water mark between the existing west jetty and the new steam pier, as also for a distance one mile south of the steam pier. To assist in making this new ground a portion of the cliffs will be cut away and levelled. The stone jetty of arches has been designed to overcome the objections of the French Government engineers.

3. The French Government is desirous not only of having a steam packet landing, but to create at the same time a harbour of refuge for ships labouring under a stress of weather, and which in time of war would be used as a naval station. To meet this wish Mr. Liddell proposes extending the present east jetty 1,900 metres in a curved line towards the west; the first 400 metres of this pier will be constructed with open arches, and the remaining 800 metres will be in solid masonry. The two pier heads will be 150 metres apart, the entrance facing to the north west, with a depth of 20ft. at the lowest known tides.

4. A stone breakwater 300 metres long, running north-east and south-west, will be built off the entrance leaving a passage of 200 metres at its south end and 100 metres at the north; this breakwater will answer the double purpose of insuring smooth water in the harbour and by contracting the entrance hasten the flow of the tide both rising and falling to such an extent as to prevent any accumulation of sand or mud.

Mention has been made above of new land on the foreshore to be recovered from the sea by embanking the dredgings and levelling a portion of the cliffs; that portion lying between the present west jetty and the projected steam pier will be about 500-square, and is destined to be converted into a wet dock; the portion to the south east of the projected steam pier would be utilized for ware houses, &c.

The Boulogne New Harbour Company ask for a concession of 99 years, at the expiration of which the property will revert to the State, a clause being introduced into the concession by which the French Government may redeem it earlier on certain fixed terms; but the land reclaimed from the sea and subsequently built over, with all erections on it, is to remain the property of the company in perpetuity.

The company undertakes the removal by dredging or otherwise of any silting up of the old or new harbours, the maintenance of the mouth and channel of the old harbour, in an effective condition, the completion of the new port within five years from the date of concession, and the construction of all supplementary works (the prolongation of the eastern jetty and projection of the foreshore) within 15 years. In return for this outlay the company stipulates that the company's ships shall be free from all pier and tonnage dues, also taxes of every description, whether Government, Departmental, or Municipal. All other ships entering for commercial purposes are to pay tonnage and toll, but a clause exempts all French war vessels and ships driven in by stress of weather. Passengers and goods using the pier are to pay toll and wharfage.

An idea of the extensive nature of the proposed works may be realized by the fact that the length of the new harbour will be over three-quarters of a mile, and the width upwards of one-third of a mile. Large as are the proposed works, they are absolutely indispensable for the improvement of the Channel passage.

The Castalia is at Dover waiting rough weather to try her capabilities; the Bessemer is launched, and will be ready to take up her station at the end of the year. These vessels will doubtless enter and leave Calais or Boulogne very well in ordinary weather, but the speciality claimed for these novel constructions is that they will overcome sea-sickness. Half their use will be lost if they are not available in bad weather, when the present harbours of Calais and Boulogne are difficult of access even to the present small steamers. The short chopping seas of the Straits of Dover in bad weather roll heavily and in quick succession round the east pierhead at Calais, and likewise round the west pierhead at Boulogne. For vessels leaving either harbour there is no great danger, but for vessels entering it is the reverse. Suppose the steamer has crossed and arrived off either harbour, her commander has her in a good position for entering, and must keep good speed on his ship—on she comes, and when half, or less than half, the ship is under the shelter of the weathermost pier, a heavy sea suddenly catches her by the stern and turns the vessel half round, and before the engines have time even by backing hard astern to check the vessel's way, she either strikes the pier and knocks part of it away or damages her own paddle wheel by running on to the sloping part of the jetty. The circumstance just described occurs two or three times in the course of a year; no personal injury is done, a few pounds pay for the damage, and the public knows little, and cares less about it. It has probably forgotten the accident which happened a few years since to the mail packet Frederick William, which, in endeavouring to make Calais her harbour, struck the pierhead, disabled one of her paddle wheels, and went ashore; fortunately, no lives were lost, but the mails were considerably damaged by the inundation of the mail room.

If this happens to fast and powerful vessels of less than 200ft. long and 30ft. broad, will not the risks be more than doubled with vessels 350ft. long and 70ft. broad. The entrance to the present harbours being but 200ft. wide, what would be the position of one of these large vessels whose stern was caught by a heavy sea and so got thrown athwart the entrance? By steaming ahead she would run into the weather pier, by steaming astern she would knock away or damage her own paddles on the lee side against the lee pierhead, and should she manage to steam astern, clear of the lee pier, she would have neither time nor space to get sufficient way on herself to avoid being driven broadside on to the lee shore. To remain still would be equally disastrous, as the inward steamers usually arrive on the ebb; the falling tide would leave the unfortunate steamer suspended by her two extremities against the opposite sides of the harbour, and her centre suspended over the channel, which if it did not break her back would certainly strain it. Large harbours must be made before a larger class of steamers than those now in use can be permanently put on for regular traffic in all weathers.

Mr. Liddell's new plan is very similar to that of M. l'Ingenieur en Chef Regy for the enlargement of the port of Cette at a cost of from eight to ten millions of francs. M. Regy's plan was adopted in 1868 by the Counseil-General des Ponts et Chaussees, and a portion of the work then sanctioned has since been carried out. Financial difficulties, caused by the late war, alone have delayed its completion.

As no money is required of the French Government for the projected deep sea harbour at Boulogne, the sanction of the Ponts et Chaussees alone is required, as in matters of public works the Conseil d'Etat simply adopts the report of the Ponts et Chaussees and draws up a *projet de loi* accordingly, which the National Assembly usually passes with but little discussion.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OCTOBER 3.

A "FREE" BREAKFAST TABLE.

One that makes rude remarks to [illegible] Spirit-medium.

"MATTER!"

Portly Old Swell (on reading Professor Tyndall's Speech). "Dear me—! Is it poss'ble! Most 'xtr'ord'nary!—(*throws down the Review*)—that I should have been originally a 'Primordial Atomic Globule'!"

A COMMUNIST CULPRIT.

At a local meeting of the "International" [illegible] in a public [illegible] a member of that Society proposed, as a toast, [illegible] Anne." The abandoned wretch explained that he [illegible] narchy, and the pewter-pots levelled at his head [illegible] thrown.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY.

Old-fashioned Sportsman.—"I always think one of the greatest pleasures of shooting is to watch one's dogs work, Charlie."

Charlie (whose only idea is wholesale Slaughter).—"Yes; but I don't see the fun of watching them work, if we don't kill our number, eh?"

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

First Passenger.—"Had pretty good sport?"

Second Passenger.—"No—very poor. Birds wild—Rain in torrents—dogs no use. Only got fifty brace!"

First Passenger.—"Make birds dear, won't it?"

Second Passenger ("off his guard").—"You're right. I assure you I paid three-and-sixpence a brace all round at Norwich this morning!"

THE CONGRESS MANIA.

What to do in Autumn
  Often people ask:
Something may be taught 'em
  If they like the task.
Follow not the pheasant—
  Frivolous affair;
Wisdom 's effervescent
  In Congress everywhere.

Pundits Oriental
  Give us Sanskrit puns;
They are ornamental—
  Looking sons of guns.
They can talk in Tamil,
  'Mid many other feats;
Why don't they ride the camel
  Through our sober streets?

Congress of Fungologists—
  Toadstool-eating men,
Who appear apologists
  For aught that grows in glen.
Punch of no such raeful
  Fungi will partake;
In *pâté* give him truffle,
  And mushrooms with his steak.

The Congress scientific
  Must bore us, just a bit;
Its sopor-sudor-ific
  Results, we all admit.
The Congress *Mr. Punch* is
  More willing far to share
Involves the best of lunches
  In bright October air.

It puts an end to troubles,
  And brings a calm repose,
The wine that briskly bubbles,
  The wit that freely flows,
The pungence of a salad,
  The laughter of the young,
The music of a ballad
  By red lips gaily sung.

'Twixt politics and science
  The year is taken up:
At both *Punch* hurls defiance,
  And means to drink his "cup;"
Leave *savans* to their tall ways,
  And saints to their repose;
Hold Autumn Congress always
  Of the nicest girls he knows.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 18th August 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearl ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business, to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,

(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET.)

DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,

Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to MR. STREETER'S extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, and CLOCKS, (machine made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

SPECIALITIES.

18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.

The TIMES says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal em[illegible]d generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks [illegible] his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS [illegible] the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the [illegible]

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842;
IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUB.

PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.	PER DOZENS' In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton ......Gold capsule	32	17
" Rauzan......Black capsule	25	13½
" Palmer......Blue capsule	22	12
" Larose......Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien......Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac......Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe......White capsule	14	[illegible]
Petit Medoc......Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes......Red capsule	22	12
Barsac	17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.	Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin......Red (Labelled and Branded)	32	17
Nuits......Red	26	—
Volnay......Red	21	11½
Beaune......Red	18	—
Chablis (De Moutonne)......White	26	14
Chablis, light......White	17	9½

CHAMPAGNES. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S AND WACHTER & CO.'S BRANDS.	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	41	[illegible]
" per Hamper of 24 pints	27	
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	32½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibsdey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Rosenberger	27	15
Hock, Johannisberger	[illegible]	22½
" Rudesheimer	27	15
" Hochheimer	24	14
" Laubenheimer	16	—
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES.	Qts.	Gallon.
Amontillado, Ant, Gold seal, extra quality	37	
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27	
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25	15
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	
Vino Fino, Brown Seal	23	
Vino Puero, Violet Seal	22	
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	53
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	27
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	
Madeira, East India, very choice	[illegible]	
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Red Tent	20	

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted 4 years in bottle, original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.	Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale......Black capsule	42, 34 61½
" old pale......Yellow capsule	30
" pale......White capsule	27
" pale......Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality White cap.	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	[illegible]
" Scotch, 1st quality	25, 22½
Geneva, in flasks	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino. per case 27½

LIQUEURS.	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tested for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz:—

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per doz.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts....	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12
Do. 6 " Pints	" 3 8	" 3 12

THE Undersigned have just received from Italy a small CONSIGNMENT of LIGHT WINES for the HOT WEATHER.

These Wines obtained Prize Medals at the London, Paris, Dublin and Florence Exhibitions, and are guaranteed of being pure.

PRICE LIST FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

	Per doz. Qts.		Per doz. Qts.
Barbera	Rs. 11 8	Nebiolo	Rs. 15 0
Grignolino	" 11 8	Malvasia	" 18 0
Barolo	" 12 0	Moscato	" 17 8
Vino Secco	" 10 0		

A. BIGONGIARI & MURAGLIA.

27, Meadow Street, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

	Rs.
Fine Sherry	18, 22, 24
Very superior Old Sherry	28, 36
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 36
Fine Old Manzanilla	30
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	32
Fine Pale Marsala	16
Fine Moselle	20, 24, 27, 38
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 32
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 26, 27
Very Superior Hock	30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Finest Champagne	36, 42
Claret	9-8, 12
Fine Claret	15, 20
Very Superior Claret	25, 30
Burgundy	18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	36
Sauternes	18, 22, 30
Chablis	16
Choice Old Brandy	27
Fine Pale Brandy	20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	20
London Gin	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva	12-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

BOMBAY MUSIC [illegible]

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

SOUNDY [illegible]

GENERAL IMPORTERS A[illegible]

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR [illegible]

BROADWOOD & SON, & COLLA[illegible]

AMERICAN ORGANS AND H[illegible]

SEL[illegible] ORGANS AND SERAPHINAS MILI[illegible]

VIOLINS, com[illegible]	Rs. 25 to 400	ACCORDI[illegible]
GUITARS	" 12 to 75	FLUTINAS
BANJOS	" 15 to 45	[illegible]
FLUTES	" 15 to 100	[illegible]
MUSICAL BOXES	" 30 to 400	[illegible]
MELODIONS	" [illegible]	[illegible]
MINIFLUTES	" [illegible]	[illegible]
TAMBOURINES	" [illegible]	[illegible]
CONCERTINAS (English)	" [illegible]	CASTANETS
(German)	" [illegible]	VIOLIN [illegible]
(Anglo-German)	" [illegible]	TRIANGLES

[illegible] VIOLIN, GUITAR, VIOLINCELLO AND [illegible]

New Sheet Music at [illegible]

PIANOS FOR HIRE [illegible]

[illegible] BOOKS [illegible]

ALBUMS AND [illegible]

PICTURES AND [illegible]

STATIONERY CASES AND [illegible]

W. F. THOMAS [illegible]

LITTLE WANZER SEWING [illegible]

WHEELER AND WILSON [illegible]

GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS [illegible]

AMMUNITION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES

ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, TIPS, AND CHALK

DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS AND SLIDES

BADMINTONS, SETS COMPLETE, [illegible]

SOUNDY & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,

TOBACCO PLANTERS,

CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,

DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND," CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

No.			Rs.
No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000	Rs. 25
" 2	Medium size Cheroots	"	" 21
" 3	Small or Cheroots	"	" 17
" 5	Large "Manilla"	"	" 21
" 4	Small "Havannahs"	"	" 15
" 6	Medium do.	"	" 11
" 7	Large do.	"	" 28
" 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	"	" 10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"B"—No. 7 Large "Havannahs," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

CHEROOTS WITH STRAWS.

No. 1 Large Dawson [illegible] per 1,000 Rs. 16
" 2 Medium do. [illegible] " 13

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent, on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—, the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,

12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N.B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to, their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 28 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.

Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate,

Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 5 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 46

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF

JAMAICA RUM

(LABELLED AS ABOVE)

ARE BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,

GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,

(*CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY*)

and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

NOTICES.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA [illegible]

SEASON 1874-[illegible]

MESSRS. STIRLING & CUTBARD,

TEA DEPOT

UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, [illegible], Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, [illegible] Burubrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.

1st October 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. [illegible] and [illegible] power of A[illegible] 1874, APP[illegible] AGENTS [illegible] and authorized [illegible] late Agents [illegible] and Co., [illegible] and collect all [illegible] due to them.

A supply of their (B. [illegible] Co.'s) several Brands, both in Bottles, Flasks, and in Wood, is [illegible] ALNWICK CASTLE, [illegible] for which are now being registered on Terms to be [illegible] at our Office.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, Oct [illegible] 1874.

[illegible]

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons)

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled [illegible] .... [illegible]

Ditto, jewelled [illegible] .... [illegible]

[illegible]

GOLD WATCHES [illegible]

Patent Lever Watch, [illegible] .... [illegible]

Ditto, keyless, [illegible] .... [illegible]

GOLD WATCHES [illegible]

Patent Lever Watch, [illegible] .... [illegible]

Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes [illegible] .... [illegible]

Gold [illegible]

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the "GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent [illegible] forwarded through their Agents.

Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Bombay.

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras.

Messrs. [illegible] COWIE & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, [illegible]

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

[illegible] GORDON & Co.

The Patentees and sole Manufacturers of the well known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails to be made and sent out by them, will [illegible] bear [illegible] on their heads, and that within every Cask [illegible] will also be placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated [illegible]

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION,

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, [illegible] Broadwood Upright [illegible] Grand PIANOS, [illegible] Officer leaving Bombay. [illegible] JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, 1 Breech-loading [illegible] Gun by T. Mortott.

2 Breech-loading [illegible] by [illegible]
1 Double Barrel [illegible] Rifle by [illegible]
1 Double Barrel [illegible]
For any information [illegible]

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as [illegible] by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting [illegible] August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-4; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-2; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books, and is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175. Including seven Circular Saws and various sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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—Paris: Messrs. G. [illegible] and Co., [illegible]
Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHARAOH and Co.